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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1890.

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QUESTION 19—"Are you able to read?" QUESTION 21—"Able to speak English?" QUESTION 23—"Are you defective in mind, sight, hearing, or speech, or crippled, maimed, or deformed? State name of defect." QUESTION 24—"Are you a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper?"

THE CENSUS.—AN ENUMERATOR COLLECTING STATISTICS IN THE GERMAN DISTRICT ON THE EAST SIDE, NEW YORK CITY.
DRAWN BY MISS G. A. DAVIS.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

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\$50.00

The publishers of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER offer the above premiums to the two persons respectively who will write the best two articles descriptive of the scenery, road-bed, equipment, management, history, and other interesting features of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

The contest is open to all persons for the first prize, and is confined to those not over eighteen years of age for the second. Neither article must exceed two thousand words, and must reach this office before July 1st, 1890.

The merits of the articles will be passed upon by Professor John Kennedy, author of "Kennedy's Dictionary" and "What Words Say." The articles will be used for publication in this journal. Address:

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
"Railroad Contest," New York City.

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To encourage the art of photography, and especially to encourage amateurs in the art, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY hereby offers a prize of a \$100 photographic camera of the finest make, or \$100 in cash, to the amateur photographer who shall send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of his or her work, done solely by himself or herself, from the time of making the exposure or negative to the mounting and finishing of the photograph.

And a second prize of a \$100 camera, or \$100 in cash, to the amateur photographer who shall send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of work, the exposure or negative of which has been made solely by himself or herself, and the developing and mounting by others.

A third prize of a No. 4 "Kodak," valued at \$55, to the next most perfect specimen of work that may be sent us, whether made wholly by the contestant himself from the taking of the exposure, or whether made with the assistance of others in developing and mounting, etc.

In order to broaden the scope of the competition, we will also give three diplomas of the first, second, and third grades, respectively.

The specimens may be landscapes, figure subjects, machinery, etc. It is our purpose to devote a page weekly of this periodical to the reproduction of the choicest pictures that are sent in for this competition, and at the close of the competitive period we shall produce photographs of the chief contestants. The prize-winners will be selected by a committee consisting of Mr. Pach, the eminent photographer of this city, and Mr. Joseph Becker, the head of the art department of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. The first contest will, if the competition is sufficiently animated, be followed by others. The contest will be limited exclusively to amateurs, who may send as many specimens of their work as they choose. Professionals are barred. Address all communications to:

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RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

The contest will close August 1st, 1890, and the prizes will be awarded as soon thereafter as possible.

No restriction is made as to the number of photos sent in by any one contestant, nor as to the date or time of taking them, excepting that they must all be received before August 1st next.

The photos must be sent in mounted and finished complete. Negatives merely will not be admissible.

The size of the photo entered can be as large or as small as the judgment of the contestant may dictate.

The subject of the photo sent in competition may be either scenery, figures animate or inanimate, architecture, exterior or interior views, or any object which the contestant may choose.

The contestant must write his or her name and address, age, the date of taking the picture, the title, and a short description of same on back of the photograph. Also state thereon whether printed and finished complete by himself or with the assistance of others.

In sending entries for the contest, besides the date when the pictures were taken and the description of the subjects, any other facts of interest regarding them should be given. This latter can be sent in on a separate sheet of paper.

We shall publish next week an editorial contribution from Mr. John Burns, the prominent English labor agitator, on "The Labor Question in Europe." Mr. Burns has displayed rare intelligence and sagacity in his organization and direction of the labor forces of England, and he has the singular felicity of being personally liked both by the opponents and the supporters of his economic views. His paper prepared for these pages is at once interesting and instructive, presenting as it does a glimpse of the labor agitation in each of the European countries.

ERRORS OF THE LABOR BUREAU.

At no time in the social and economic history of this country has there been a greater demand for correct statistical information regarding the true condition of the people than now, when the defenders of the old and the advocates of the new social order are all eagerly striving to strengthen their respective positions by its aid.

Statistics relating to the wages and hours of labor, education, the employment of women and children, the unemployed, the productive power of labor, as well as the statistics of overworking, overwork, and defective sanitation, are destined to play an important part in this, the controversial or intellectual period of the coming social revolution.

Labor Bureaus have been established in a score or more of States and by the General Government, chiefly through the efforts of labor organizations, for the purpose of supplying trustworthy statistics concerning labor. But now arises the important question—Are these bureaus doing the work for which they were created; are they furnishing reliable and non-partisan reports? I claim that in many cases they are not, and I cite the last Annual Report of the National Labor Bureau as a proof of my assertion.

This report deals with the condition of working-women in large cities, and is a most remarkable perversion of facts, and calculated to mislead the public as to the real condition of working-women. I am convinced, after a careful examination, that it is based upon statistics prepared in the interests of the employing class; and the fact that they were obtained under the worst possible system of obtaining such information renders them still more unreliable.

The introductory chapter on "General Conditions" the following statement is made: "Actual ill-treatment by employers seems to be rare. Kindness, justice, and cordial relations are the

rule." We are not to suppose that Mr. Carroll D. Wright meant to indulge in irony in an official report, so we must take him seriously; but we fancy that the working-women of New York would be a little surprised to hear this official statement concerning their relations with their employers.

The statistics contained in this report are based upon interviews with 17,427 women distributed over twenty-two cities. Thus, at the outset, we are confronted with a fatal defect in the plan of the work, for, even with the best of intentions, it would be impossible in the time assigned to the making of such report, one year, to give a report of any statistical value regarding the condition of working-women in twenty-two large manufacturing cities. It would necessarily be superficial and fragmentary. As it is, it is simply reportorial work, and very poor work at that. The statistics of the wages, hours, age at beginning work, conditions, etc., are gathered from the testimony of about 800 women in each city; sometimes three or four women representing the whole trade. Of this number (17,477) Mr. Wright reports 12,020 as living in comfortable (?) homes. We know that in New York, at least, with its working population housed in tenements, there are but very few comfortable homes.

But stranger still, our optimistic Labor Commissioner finds even a better state of things to exist in shops and factories, where he says "14,966 are well cared for."

These figures mean that more than four-fifths of the shops and factories in the twenty-two cities are in a good condition. Can any one who has even a superficial knowledge of the factory system believe this to be true, or is it not penned directly in the interest of the manufacturer and factory-owner?

He states the average weekly wages for women in New York to be \$5.85, and in Philadelphia, \$5.34. I know this is not true of women's wages in New York, and I know this of wages in Philadelphia. Last winter, accompanied by a member of the Working-women's Society of that city, I visited many working-girls in their homes, and we found none who were receiving four dollars per week, even in the best paid trades. Mr. Wright gives \$5.24 as the average weekly wages paid to women in the twenty-two cities. Although the last census shows that the wages paid to the 3,837,112 persons engaged in the manufacturing and mining industries—industries, too, giving the most constant employment—amounted to only \$947,956,795, showing the average wages to be eighty cents per day. Are we to believe that working-women receive higher wages than the men employed in the mining and manufacturing industries?

His tables of "classified yearly earnings" place wages of women even higher, and are thus more misleading than his averages.

The report also shows a most gratifying outlook in regard to child-labor, finding in the twenty-two cities but forty-eight children, at present, working under the legal age. In New York but one child is reported as working under thirteen years of age; in Philadelphia but two, and in Newark, none, notwithstanding the fact that only a few weeks ago a factory inspector in New Jersey, in the course of a vigorous inspection in Jersey City, I think it was, found between two and three hundred children working under the age required by law.

Another misleading term which occurs not only in this, but in almost every statistical report is, "average" wages.

To average the wages of even a whole trade gives no correct idea of the condition of the workers in that trade; much less, then, to give an average of the wages of the 200,000 working-women of New York; or, as Mr. Carroll D. Wright has done, of the wages of women in twenty-two cities. And for this reason, in most of women's trades the rule is piece-work, where the highest wages are, of course, paid to those who, by special aptitude or long experience, have acquired great skill and rapidity. These must, and do, form the exceptions. For instance, on the occasion of a strike in the feather-workers' trade, a feather manufacturer brought to me the vouchers of the girls for two weeks, to convince me that I had made a mistake in publicly stating five dollars to be the average weekly wages of the girls in this trade.

He began at the top of the pile and rapidly fingered over some thirty or forty, perhaps more, vouchers of sums ranging from seven, eight, ten, and twelve dollars, the wages of the highest skilled workers. He then said, carelessly: "They run about like that all through. I don't suppose you care to go through them all." But I had caught a glimpse of some much lower figures, so I answered: "I have plenty of time. I should like to go through them all." We looked over the 700 or 800 vouchers, to his most evident confusion and to my great edification. The eight, ten, and twelve dollar vouchers soon began to grow beautifully less, and three, four, and two dollar ones much more frequent, until the latter half was almost entirely composed of two dollar and two dollar and fifty cent vouchers. When we had finished he gladly conceded that five dollars was the average. But see how misleading even this average was. It required the exceptional wages of the best skilled workers to bring up the average even to five dollars, and people, reading that the average wages of the feather-workers was five dollars, would have but little idea of the wages paid in the trade. They do not stop to think how an average is obtained; that it means while perhaps one-third of the trade, or the workers in some particular branch, may be receiving good wages, the remaining two-thirds are existing on wages below the living point. An average covers and conceals a vast amount of suffering. The only way to obtain an average of any value in a trade would be to get an average of the wages paid in the different branches or departments of the trade, and of the workers of the same degree of skill. An average obtained in this way in any trade in any one of the twenty-two cities would show such a history of suffering and misery that no wonder our cheerful commissioner prefers to cloak it all over with a general average, by means of which the prosperity of the most skilled workers conceals the horrors of the underpaid. The story of the vouchers of the feather manufacturer would be applicable to the wages of almost every trade in New York—the top of the pile would represent the wages of the specially skilled workers, and the great bulk would not represent living wages.

I am glad to state that Mr. Charles F. Peck, the Commissioner of Labor of New York State, has recognized the utter fallacy of averaging wages in this way, and says that in future he will not make use of an average of wages that is not based upon the wages paid in the different branches of the trade or of the workers of the same degree of skill.

Then, the manner in which these statistics were obtained in New York—and presumably the same in other cities—throws the gravest doubts upon their accuracy. I know, from the testimony of girls working in the factories, that Mr. Wright's agents in this city went to the shops and factories during working hours to procure information as to wages, etc. The well-known suspicion and distrust with which working-women regard strangers who come to them in the factories, generally piloted about by the "boss" or foreman, make it absurd and improbable that the girls would give correct answers to the questions put to them.

I have been interrogated frequently by the girls about the strange woman who came to them in the factory and asked them concerning wages, cost of living, etc., almost invariably accompanied by the remark, "Just as though we would tell her, to be repeated to the 'boss.'"

The only means by which statistics of wages approaching accuracy could be obtained would be by the co-operation of the different labor organizations; and these we do not find to have been visited by Mr. Wright's agent in New York.

In 1885 Mr. Charles F. Peck issued a report of the condition of working-women in New York, in the preparation of which he had for several weeks the services of Mr. Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, as well as those of several other men and women in organized labor. He and Mr. Kean, his chief clerk, a member of Typographical Union No. 6, visited the various labor organizations and interviewed their trade statisticians. It is needless to say that this report is not so rosy-hued as that coming from the National Bureau.

Then we have long tables of unimportant and non-pertinent information, such as the conditions, "with one parent native born and one foreign born, by industries;" and again, "with both parents foreign born, by industries;" but not a word of the hours of work, the prevalence of night-work among women, etc.

Thus, while we have a mass of information of no real value, points of vital importance are passed over, or merely touched upon. For instance, in Philadelphia, where the evils of child-labor are notorious, the subject is dismissed with this reference: "The worsted yarn mills employ very young girls, sometimes violating the law against child-labor." In Providence, where children are largely employed in the textile mills, he says, "the schools are depleted by the mills, into which children are received as soon as they arrive at the age permitted by law, and, in fact, the law is frequently disregarded."

One thing, however, is noteworthy in this report; whatever other conditions may prevail, it invariably finds only model employers. If any others have been found, a most discreet silence has been maintained on the subject.

The following are, briefly, some of its statements in regard to the relations existing between employers and employees: In Boston, "the employers seem anxious to add to the comforts of their employees;" in Buffalo, "complaints of oppression and injustice are rare," and more surprising still, that, "in the ready-made clothing industry the girls sometimes save money;" in Charleston, "the women receive from their employers the consideration due to good conduct and efficiency;" in Louisville, "the greatest friendliness exists between employers and employees;" in Newark, "the general conditions are rather favorable than otherwise;" in New Orleans, "most employers take proper care of their help, and antagonism of interests is unusual;" in Richmond, "the employers are considerate of the comfort of their employees;" in St. Louis, "some employers look carefully after the physical and moral welfare of their employees," but he considerably refrains from speaking of those who do not. In St. Paul, "the treatment of the employees is of the best;" in Savannah, "the relations between the girls and their employers are most kindly, and discontent is extremely rare." In Atlanta, although the report states the wages to be low, and the working-girls illiterate and immoral, still, "the most kindly sentiments exist between employers and their employees." But the New York employer, as is fitting in the metropolis, far outstrips the others in consideration for the welfare of his employees, for here it is, that "kindness, justice, and cordial relations are the rule."

The only remedy Mr. Wright suggests in his report for the condition of working-women, is the multiplication of Christian (?) homes and lodging-houses, thus giving his official sanction to the substitution of charity for justice. I claim, without fear of honest criticism, that these "homes" are the natural allies of the unscrupulous manufacturer in reducing wages. I cannot better illustrate this by giving an instance told me by a working-girl. She applied for work at a factory; but upon being told the wages paid, said to the foreman that she could not live upon those wages. He replied, "Oh, yes, you can, for there is a 'Christian home' in the next street, where you can get board for two dollars a week." The report of Mr. Wright even cites some where board can be obtained as low as one dollar per week. It is unnecessary to say that if these homes should become general, the wages of women would soon accommodate themselves to the reduced price of living.

Charity is so much cheaper than it would be to give these girls what they really earn, that we need not be surprised to find that the manufacturer is often a large contributor toward the establishment of these "homes."

Then there is a great advantage in having a board of managers of whose orthodoxy on questions of political economy there is no question, with a matron, usually the widow of a clergyman, to impress upon the minds of the working-women that different stations in life are of Divine origin.

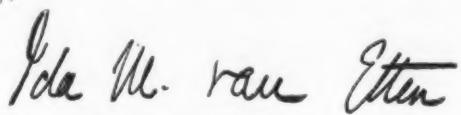
Thus, briefly, I have stated some of the most glaring defects of the last Report of the National Bureau of Labor. And now what are we to do about it?

I hold that labor organizations are largely to blame for this state of things. They make a demand for State and National Bureaus of Labor, and having obtained them, do not follow them up by carefully examining their reports and passing judgment upon them, as it is pre-eminently their province to do.

But this responsibility must also be shared by all who in any way identify themselves with the cause of the people, or who are working to bring about the reign of justice.

Any one who, in the position of the chief of a labor bureau, gives out information of a wrong or misleading character, or in the interests of one class only, commits a crime against the people and merits the strongest condemnation. If nothing is done

to condemn this report and rebuke the compilers of it, may we not expect succeeding ones to be still more incorrect and misleading?



MUNICIPAL REFORM.

IT is undoubtedly true, as Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard College, has well said, that the tremendous growth of American cities is the cause of complicated problems of government; that these cities, "like small boys, outgrow their suits of clothes," and that the digestive organs of the social body are constantly overtaxed. It is also true, as Professor Hart has said, that the influence of a foreign population in the large cities has increased in recent years, and that therefore these cities, which have most need of efficient government, are most attractive to immigrants who are least accustomed to self-government and least amenable to mild restraint.

This may, in part, account for the exasperating condition of public affairs in our own city. The Fassett Committee has not touched upon a single city department as a subject for investigation without finding disclosures that have startled the people and frightened the despilers of the city. Even in the Department of Public Health it has been disclosed that milk dealers have been threatened with blackmail, and it is safe to infer that dealers in adulterated milk were left free, on payment of bribes, to sell unhealthful products, and thus to poison the children of our city.

The most discouraging feature in connection with our lax city government is the fact that criminals when indicted have for the most part escaped, that conviction is rare, and that political influences so pervade the courts, and even the jury room, as to make it almost impossible to indict or to punish the guilty. All this might be taken as an evidence that a republican form of government is a failure, but such is not the fact, for whenever a crisis demands it, the city's government is at once rescued from the despoiler, though it be only for a brief season.

The difficulty lies in the fact that after the rescue has been effected the rescuers turn to their workshops, their homes, and their offices, and pay little attention to the public administration until another crisis calls for united effort. The bane of our local government is politics. Why should any one be chosen as Mayor of this city simply because he represents one or the other party? In the broader field of State and National politics there are distinct differences of policy pursued by the different parties. As to municipal government, however, the simple duty is to secure honest, upright, and capable public officials. Whether they be Democrats or Republicans, no one need know or care, so long as the streets are kept clean, the public health is preserved, ample school facilities are provided, efficient police and fire departments secured, and all the departments of the city honestly and economically managed.

Large as the foreign element in our population is, much of it is personally interested, by reason of the ownership of property, in securing good government. The slums need not control New York. The saloons and the slums, the rowdy element and pot-house politicians, would all be overthrown at every election if good citizens, regardless of politics, would unite to elect honest officials, banishing every thought of partisanship for the time, and applying themselves solely to securing municipal reform.

In this work the churches could lead with great propriety. The press and the pulpit, by persistent, united effort, could arouse such a spirit of antagonism to existing conditions, such opposition to merely partisan interests, as would prove potential from year to year, and guarantee to our city the election of fit, capable, and honest men to public place. The Reform Club of this city also affords nucleus about which this reform sentiment might concentrate, but it would be wonderfully encouraged and strengthened if the clergy and the press, at stated intervals, would more constantly and freely comment on the obvious defects of our local government, and the remedies that are obviously at hand.

The time has gone by when the work of the Church will be considered complete with simple service or two on Sunday and a meeting or two during the week. The duty of the Church is not only to dwell on dogmas; it is to preach religion as it was taught by the great Exemplar of the Christian religion, whose homely truths if effectively expounded would make men active in every good word and work, public as well as private.

THE SOCIALISTIC TENDENCY.

WE live in an age of agitation. The tendency of the times is eruptive. Society is in a state of discontent. Socialists are at the front. From the well-organized ranks of labor in both hemispheres comes a cry for a social reorganization. The enfranchised man, beginning to appreciate the power of the ballot, asks for a paternal government, and insists that, if it is not paternal, it is not government.

There is something in the times, in the atmosphere, or in the light and life of the day, that is full of unrest. Many men are thinking more than ever before, and most of their thoughts are misshapen, their plans crude, and their intentions far from unselfish. Under the pressure of this extraordinary state of things we are witnessing peaceful but amazing social revolutions. In Germany the government undertakes to restrict the hours of labor, and to guarantee life insurance and pensions to the working masses. In England Parliament is contriving to pay the rents of overburdened tenants, while here in the United States an experienced member of the Federal Senate proposes that the Government shall make loans to private individuals at low rates of interest on unincumbered agricultural land. At the same time another Senator introduces a bill, by request of the Wage-workers' Alliance of Washington, making it unlawful to coin any more metal money, under penalty of imprisonment for life, and reciting that the form of greenback money should not be discontinued until "interest falls into silent disuse."

Fanciful as the demand of the Wage-worker's Alliance may appear, it is not more fanciful than much of the legislation of to-day would have been considered a dozen years ago. It is not

remarkable that in the English House of Lords a member recently arose to denounce the tendency of the government toward socialistic legislation, nor that Lord Salisbury felt compelled to admit the existence of a strong tendency on the part of the people to lean upon the state on every occasion. But even the English prime minister was compelled to admit the existence of great evils, from which arise the socialistic proposals and action. This admission may not have been entirely voluntary. The spectacle of 500,000 horny-handed workingmen marching of a Sunday into Hyde Park and demanding recognition of their rights as men, shorter hours of work, and better pay, no doubt still rested, as he spoke, upon the heart of the prime minister.

Nor has socialism been without its triumphs. It is the vociferous agitator who in the end catches public attention; and, if he espouses a cause that is only half just, he brings about him the masses, and concentrates the wonderful power of a great and coherent body, insisting and persisting, until its members are listened to, answered, and in part at least satisfied. Agitation of this kind has won at least one notable victory within a year. It was wrung from the Emperor of Brazil concession after concession, until finally, strengthened by the support of the army, it thrust out its hand to abolish the constituted monarchy, and to substitute in its place a republican form of government.

Twenty years ago—even ten years ago—the English Government would not have permitted such a gathering as that at Hyde Park on the first Sunday in May. It would not have listened to the hot and bitter speeches of denunciation and abuse directed against the government simultaneously by hundreds of speakers. It is but a few years ago that a gathering of half its number, who attempted to parade the streets of London, met the violent obstruction of the police and the military. The time may come more speedily than many expect when the half-million will, at Hyde Park, swell to a million, and when something besides clinched fists and voices full of bitterness and emotion will be raised against those in power, and sweep away every barrier to the freedom of the man and of the nation.

The tendency of all the times is toward the amelioration of the condition of the working masses. Edward Bellamy's book, "Looking Backward," is found in the workshop on both sides of the Atlantic. It awakens responsive echoes in the hearts of millions of toilers. The spirit of revolt against corporate influences and political power is stirring far and near. It manifests itself in the political action of labor unions, of the Farmers' Alliances, the grangers, and the anti-monopoly leagues. It is a power whose strength has not yet been measured. Here, under a republican form of government, it means a balance of power. In Europe it may upset the balance.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WE publish this week a single-sheet supplement containing "The Song of the Steeple," written by Monroe H. Rosenfeld expressly for FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

THE River and Harbor Appropriation bill has passed the House of Representatives without any essential modification, and it is supposed that it will go through the Senate with increased rather than diminished appropriations. All efforts to amend the bill by striking out the Hennepin Canal clause were abortive. A correspondent at Davenport, Iowa, insists that this canal project is in every way meritorious, and declares that "if it had been supported in the interest of some corporation, or for some special interest, instead of for all people in the Northwest, it would long since have been carried." It is no doubt true that corporations have undue influence with our legislative bodies, but we do not see that this fact in any wise strengthens the case of the Hennepin project.

THE spirit of real civil-service reform is quite generally recognized by the great railways of the country in the selection of trusted officials. Thus we find that the Pennsylvania Railroad has recently appointed as the General Superintendent of the Pittsburgh division one who commenced as an apprentice in the Altoona shops in 1868, and has placed in his vacated position a former apprentice in the machine-shops of another railway. In fact, all the important appointments on this road are made in obedience to the principle of promotion for merit. Another striking fact in connection with the railroad management of the day is, that preference is largely given to young men for all responsible positions.

WE referred in a recent number to the trial of M. Secretan and others connected with the great copper syndicate in France, and expressed the opinion that they would be convicted on the charges laid against them. This opinion has been justified by the results, the principals having been convicted, and M. Secretan, who was the head of the conspiracy, sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2,000, while two of his associates have been imprisoned for a period of three months, with a money penalty added. M. Secretan, it will be remembered, lost his entire fortune in the speculations in copper. The revelations made at the trial show very clearly that his operations were conducted without much reference to the principles of business integrity, and there will be very little sympathy expressed for him in the humiliation which has come upon him.

THE apprehensions which were felt in some quarters that the Presbyterian General Assembly, at its recent session at Saratoga, would split upon the revision of the Confession of Faith, very happily proved to be unfounded. All the sessions of the Assembly were characterized by exceptional unanimity, and the results arrived at in the matter of revision are likely to afford entire satisfaction to the large and intelligent constituency which it represents. The Committee on Revision appointed by the Assembly is composed of seven theological seminary professors, two presidents of colleges, six pastors, and eight laymen. It may be said that the committee represents in point of ability and scholarship the flower of the Presbyterian Church in the country, and there can hardly be a doubt that the conclusions at which it will arrive will be accepted by the Church at large. There does not seem to be any reason to suppose that the essential Calvinistic doctrines will be modified in the re-adjustment of the stand-

ards, the Assembly having clearly indicated its adhesion to these doctrines by a number of votes taken during the progress of the session. At least two years will be required to consummate the proposed revision. The Assembly at the same time appointed another committee, which is to invite the co-operation of the Reformed Churches of the world holding to the Presbyterian system, in the preparation of a short creed embodying the vital articles of the Westminster Confession, to be used as the common creed of the churches. There is, no doubt, a real demand for a common creed, brief and simple in its statements, which could come into general use. This committee will report to the next Assembly, but of course its work cannot be completed under two or three years.

THE German Roman Catholics of Wisconsin have recently taken positive ground against the Bennett School law, which requires all children in the public schools to understand the English language, and to receive instructions in American history, and have adopted resolutions declaring that, without regard to former party connections, they will only vote for candidates who pledge themselves to work for the repeal of that law. These protestants against the law denounce it as an invasion of their personal rights, and as an infringement especially of the right of the parent to educate his child without suggestion from the State. The convention at which these resolutions were passed was characterized by great bitterness of feeling, and there are indications that the question which is thus carried into politics will tend more largely to the disintegration of old political relations than any which have of late years been projected into the political arena.

IT is impossible to understand how any true friend of temperance can oppose high-license legislation, in view of its uniform success wherever it has been tried. It is also impossible to understand how any true friend of temperance can insist on the enforcement of a prohibition policy, when the absolute failure of that policy has been demonstrated over and over again. Baltimore is just reaping the enjoyment of its new high-license law. All the dives, dance and music halls in the city have been closed, and the disreputable liquor resorts have either been entirely abolished or rendered well-nigh harmless. If the friends of temperance would rally to the support of high license everywhere, it would not be long before a wide-spread temperance sentiment would lead to the achievements at which prohibitionists aim—and yet the latter are too blind and too impractical to see the truth.

PERICAPS the strongest and most cohesive labor organization in the country is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, numbering nearly 50,000 members. At New Haven, recently, a secret conference of over 1,000 of the membership was held, over which Grand Chief P. M. Arthur presided. Singularly enough the occasion was graced by the presence of two railroad presidents, and both of them were received and listened to with great cordiality. One of them, Mr. Depew, in his brief remarks, said that during his connection with the New York Central Railroad there had not been a single difference with the Brotherhood that was not settled in five minutes. He complimented the Brotherhood on the ability it displayed in settling all difficulties, and he said that his door was always open to any employé of his line. That this community of interest prevailed and was appreciated by both sides was shown by Chief Arthur in his address, in which he declared that when employers had been willing to meet the members of the Brotherhood and discuss matters there never had been a strike and never would be one. He said he opposed alliances with other labor organizations, and attributed the success of the Brotherhood of Engineers to their policy of minding their own business and keeping out of all other labor entanglements. Chief Corbett, of the New Haven Division, amid a torrent of applause, declared that the engineers of the country would be delighted to witness the advancement of Mr. Depew to the Presidency of the Nation, and that he believed not a member of the organization would fail to work and vote for him in case he were nominated. This is not the first time that Mr. Depew has been placed in nomination for the Presidency, but it must have been one of the most gratifying occasions of his life, and, perhaps, inspired the felicity and warmth of his response when he was called upon to speak. The conservative management of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and the harmony with which that great labor union is managed, should teach other labor organizations that more is to be gained by peaceful than by belligerent methods in treating with employers and with capital.

THE OFFENSIVE CENSUS QUESTIONS.

NEW YORK, May 29th, 1890.

To the Editor of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER:

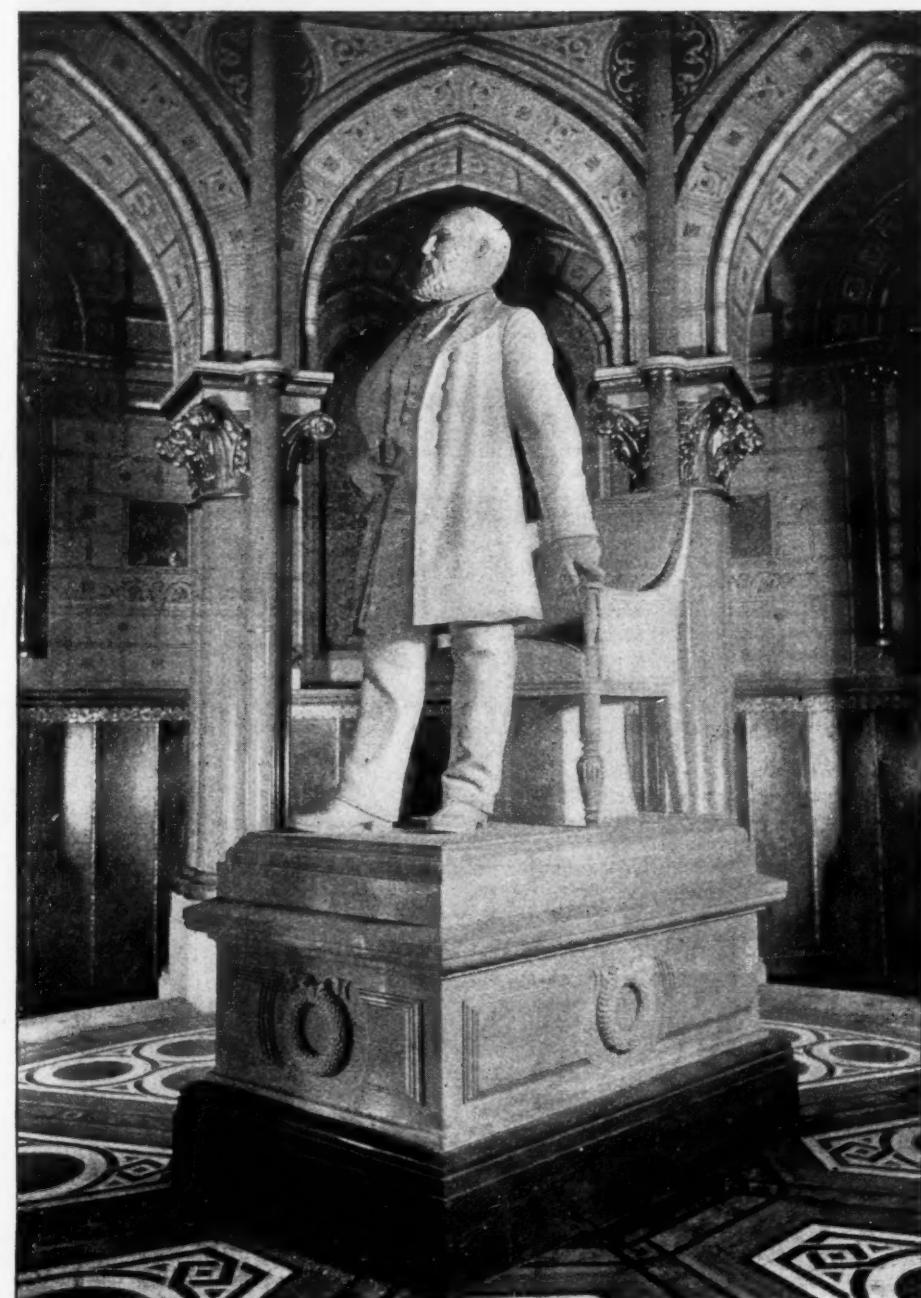
It would give me pleasure to render you a service, and if there were room for even a short article on the subject you mention—the right of census enumerators to question persons as to their diseases and debts—I would contribute it. But there is no such room. Congress has no power to pass any law, unless it be expressly authorized by the Federal Constitution or plainly implied. The power expressed in respect of enumeration is to cause an "actual enumeration" of the persons to be represented in the Lower House, which "enumeration" is to be made "in such manner" as Congress may "by law direct." Now the Constitution has not expressly authorized Congress to inquire into the diseases of the people, or the amount and nature of their debts; and inasmuch as the apportionment of Representatives cannot be affected by the diseases or the debts of their constituents, the power to inquire into them is not implied in the power to enumerate. A citizen is to be taxed and represented in Congress, just as much when he groans under a mortgage or the gout, as when he is whole in body and purse.

I do not see what more need be said on the subject. The claim of power is too absurd to be seriously argued.

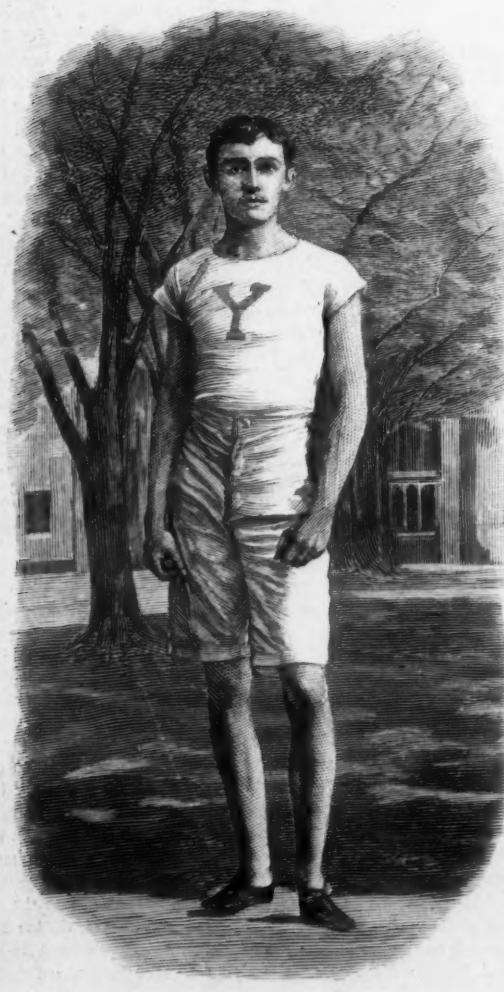
Very truly yours, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE WEST.--XIX.
MISS MARTHA CABANNÉ, OF ST. LOUIS.
[SEE PAGE 401.]



OHIO.—THE STATUE OF GENERAL GARFIELD IN THE MEMORIAL HALL OF THE MONUMENT AT CLEVELAND.—PHOTO BY RYDER.—[SEE PAGE 398.]



C. H. SHERRILL, THE WINNER.



THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES AT BERKELEY OVAL, MAY 31ST.—THE START FOR THE "HUNDRED-YARD RUN."
PHOTOS BY PACH.—[SEE PAGE 398.]



1. OUR HOME GUARD. PHOTO BY T. D. R., CINCINNATI, OHIO. 2. "MEDITATION." PHOTO BY MISS N. D. SHERMAN, BROOKLYN, N. Y. 3. RESULT OF A DAY'S SHOOTING. PHOTO BY HENRY R. BRYAN, HUDSON, N. Y. 4. "JULY." PHOTO BY MISS EDITH DARLINGTON, PITTSBURG, PA. 5. FAMILY GROUP. PHOTO BY HENRY R. HALLETT, BROOKLINE, MASS.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST.—EXAMPLES OF THE WORK SUBMITTED IN COMPETITION FOR THE PRIZES.

TO A COQUETTE.

LADY, a single thread
From the spun-gold of thy head
Can bind a man with a golden chain.
That he never could wish were loosed again
Till the day that he is dead!

Lady, a single note
From the flute-stop of thy throat
Can softly lure to his endless grief.
On the traitor rock of the Siren's reef,
The boldest sailor afloat!

Lady, a single lance
From thy sweet, down-dropping glance
Can pierce the breast of the warrior knight.
Till his spirit drops from its eagle height,
In a weak and idle trance!

Lady, one look at thy heart,
As it counteth its spoils apart,—
The captive slave at thy wheel is free;
In safety the sailor may sail the sea,
And the wound has ceased to smart!

DOROTHEA DIMOND.

A TALE OF THE ORIENT.

AN UNEXPLAINED OCCURRENCE.



NDIA marshals many mysterious sects among her sons. I saw a "miracle" performed by a priest of one of these in the semi-independent State of Alwur during the year 1377.

Harris Stanton and I were visiting Michael Bojardo, whom Stanton had met, and to whom he had rendered a slight service, some few years before in England. Michael Bojardo was a dealer in precious stones, and he claimed to be of Spanish descent. This was probably true, in view of his dark complexion, jet-black hair and mustache, and bright, black eyes. He had lived in India almost all his life. Sometimes it was whispered that he had forsaken the Cross for the religion of the three-faced god. But few people knew him thoroughly. He did not seem reserved, but open and apparently of a cordial disposition, yet after living under his roof a week, the impression was forced upon me that I did not really understand him, and that he kept a strict watch over his true thoughts, and in his fascinating way only presented that side of his character to me which was congenial.

Of Stanton little need be said. He was an American thoroughly denationalized—a citizen of the world—to most people of a genial turn of mind; yet, as Stanton's private secretary, I knew him to have a decided character under the polish which association with every class of men had given him.

On the eighth day of our stay we remained in-doors from sunrise to sunset. The day had been uneventful, and in the evening as I sat alone in Bojardo's reception-room, partaking of a sherbet and smoking a cigarette, the desire to know the history of the strange weapons hanging in such graceful groups around the walls came over me. What was the story of that dirk with the curved blade? What dark-skinned hand, grasping the bejeweled hilt, had made it the servant of his passions? Had those four curved cimeters ever struck that embossed silver shield at which they pointed? The light from the hammered-brass lamps, falling through curiously-colored globes, threw shadows and shapes on the walls. As I half dozed I thought what if, at the wand of some weird power, spirits should animate those fantastic shadows, seize the bejeweled hilts, and engage in a *mélée*?

While in this state of mind, Bojardo and my patron entered the room. Both seemed to be considerably excited.

"I do not believe it," said Stanton, emphatically.

"Pardon! but you are mistaken; we will convince you if you wish. Remember, my friend, you are in the land of the Brahma. What your ancestors called the black art may not flourish where they hanged witches. We have advanced far beyond pulling a globe of gold-fish out of an empty hat," said Bojardo, with a smiling face, yet his eye slightly betrayed the anger he felt at receiving the almost direct lie to his statement.

"True," replied Stanton. "Your pardon, my host. I did not intend to doubt your word"—with increased vehemence. "I will leave the statement you made to Palmer, here, and see what he says."

"Ah, no! It is not necessary. Allow me to prove the miracle, or whatever you may call it—but I lack a subject for my conjurer. If I use one of my servants you might say, 'Ah, bah! it was all fixed.' Perhaps you would be willing to have Señor Palmer try the experiment."

"Now, Bojardo, if I should try myself I would be convinced. But I was wrong to allow myself to go so far. Is the return match at polo to be played to-morrow?"

Thus they drifted away from the dispute, and I thought the matter had there ended.

When we were settled for the evening, the black servant brought in the bubble-bubble for our host, and by dint of coals and blowing, kept the fragrant mixture alight. The black, squatted with legs crossed and bent body before the pipe, appeared among the strong shadows of the indistinctly lighted room more like one of the strange furnishings than a human being.

For some time we had been smoking in silence. My own thoughts were wandering back to the broken portion of the conversation I had heard. What could have made Stanton so forget himself? I had been with him two years, and had never seen him show so much temper. As I looked at him I realized that he had evidently been busy with the same subject that had excited or irritated him when he entered the room. By the expression on his face I could see he had reached some decision. He looked at Bojardo, and catching his eye, said:

"The conjurer may try the 'miracle' on me."

"Ah! as you please," was the only response. At the time I did not like the triumphant, malicious gleam that shone in Bojardo's eyes as he turned half around, but it might have been a mere reflection from the lamp. Lifting the slender stick, capped with a padded chamois ball, he struck a single blow on a gong. The brazen reverberating note with its overtones touched the chord of fear in my bosom. A few words from our host to the native who answered the summons caused him to salaam deeply, and then retire.

We waited perhaps half an hour. I did not feel like talking, and neither of the others spoke. What was it? Had they quarreled? What was the cause? What was this mysterious something?

By degrees I became conscious that some strange presence was in the room. At first I did not see anything, but the native pipe-bearer arose, salaamed to a figure, which I perceived for the first time, and then withdrew. The outline of this figure was plainly discernible against the dark background. It was that of a Hindoo. The face was striking, the eyes piercing, the skin shriveled and wrinkled like uncompressed parchment, high cheekbones, a long, silvery beard, and the head surmounted by a large white turban, completed the picture. His robe was of pure white, and evidently concealed a spare though tall, frame.

Stanton, as he half reclined on the couch-like divan near the centre of the room, could not see him. Bojardo sat cross-legged a little to the rear, I to the right, and the white-robed figure was near the left corner. Bojardo asked Stanton if he was ready, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, took a curious green bottle, richly cut, from his vesture, and carefully wetting the tips of his fingers with the liquid it contained, touched each of Stanton's eyelids. Even as he did so the lids closed.

"Can you open your eyes?" asked Bojardo.

"No; yet I can control my will," was Stanton's reply.

The miracle-worker, as Bojardo called the man in white, stepped between Stanton and myself. He made one or two passes with his hands, and Stanton sank back on the divan apparently asleep. Then the strange figure began a low, crooning nasal chant in some unknown tongue. He kept this up for what seemed to me an hour. I, too, began to feel sleepy, and believe I should have gone into a trance had he not suddenly stopped. Taking a box from under his robe he placed a powder in Stanton's nostrils, and after a low incantation withdrew from the room. It seemed as if I were under some spell. I could not speak to Bojardo nor feel inclined to action of any kind. I noticed Stanton's face was of ashy pallor, and his veins were invisible beneath his deathly-white skin. Finally Bojardo slowly rose. Going over to Stanton he placed his hand under the loosely-buttoned coat over the heart. Something in the action aroused me, for I stepped beside him.

"His heart does not beat," said Bojardo. Quickly I grasped Stanton's wrist. I could not feel any pulse. I tore open his coat. After a minute of breathless waiting I found his heart had ceased beating. He was dead!

"Wretch!" I gasped, as, turning my face toward Bojardo, I saw his swarthy Southern features illuminated with a cruel smile of triumph, and realized in an instant how easy it would be for this man to wreak vengeance on Stanton for giving him the lie; how easy it would be for him to commit any crime in this country, where the British authority was purely nominal, and where no inquiry would be made concerning the fate of two unknown Americans. What more I might have said I do not know, had not the awful old man again entered the room. After the exchange of a few low-spoken words with Bojardo, the part of which I heard enough to translate was, "return of Al Borak," the weird conjurer again made a few slow passes with his bony hands over Stanton and withdrew.

Ah! there was a movement; the muscles of his face were terribly distorted; I could see the blood slowly come into the veins, and as it crept along each muscle seemed to knot itself into iron-like stiffness. It was terrible. I never witnessed so much dumb suffering. The hands clinched, then slackened, the fingers nervously twitched, shook loosely, rapidly, and vibrated as if under the influence of an electric current. I could not look upon my friend. I turned my face away. When I again ventured to look around he was lying with his eyes wide open, but apparently in a dazed condition. I sprang to his side. He motioned me to silence. I helped him to sit up. Bojardo bowed and withdrew.

"Palmer," he said, "I could not believe it possible; ask me nothing about it," was all Stanton said, and, rising from his couch, he bade me "good-night" and retired.

The affair was never afterward referred to between the two men in my presence, and we left Bojardo's place the next week. It may have been a year later when, one night in New York, Stanton asked me to relate what happened while he lay there in a trance. He then told me that as soon as he heard that chant his soul separated from his body. For a moment it hovered above it, and he knew he saw his lifeless flesh lying there soulless. Then he received a new shape and traversed immense distances through space and darkness, upward, ever upward, and presently he saw a glorious light and heard the sound of music so grand, so solemn, that nothing could be compared to its harmony and its cadence. As he approached this glorious light vivid colors, brilliant and changing, fading to softness, shone on the clouds around. Suddenly the light melted into a golden hue, then merged to silver, then a blur painfully cut off his sight. This much he told; more he said he could not reveal. He firmly believed he had seen the Giver of all light and life.

CAPTAIN "BEN" TILLMAN.

A FEW miles back in the country from the little railroad station of Ropers, Edgefield County, lives a man who is to-day the most remarkable political character in South Carolina.

Captain "Ben" Tillman is a plain, every-day, well-to-do farmer, who, up to four years ago, had never made a political speech. At that time he became connected with a movement to reorganize the Agricultural Department, and it was then that he first exhibited the wonderful ability as a stump-speaker which has since caused him to be the best-hated man in the State by those who have incurred his displeasure. So effective was Tillman's work against the Agricultural Department that he brought about an entire reorganization, which greatly increased its effi-

cacy. This was done despite the fact that he was then an entirely unknown man.

His next connection with any movement of importance was in 1888, when he successfully championed the cause of a college for farmers' sons, with the result that the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College will soon be begun.

On March 27th, of the present year, a convention of about two hundred and fifty farmers, regularly elected at county conventions all over the State, assembled at Columbia, and suggested the name of Captain B. R. Tillman for the Democratic nomination for Governor. This has opened up what promises to be the warmest political campaign that we have had in fifteen years.

The farmers are largely in the majority in this State, and while there is only one daily paper, the *Charleston World*, which has espoused his cause, he is nevertheless gaining ground every day.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at Columbia September 10th, and on that day the fight will of course end, as this is strictly a contest within the party lines, and whoever wins in the convention will receive the hearty and undivided support of the



SOUTH CAROLINA.—CAPTAIN B. R. TILLMAN, FARMERS' CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

other candidates, who ever they may be. Up to this time no one has been regularly announced against Tillman, but it is believed that the opposition will eventually concentrate on either Bratton, of Fairfield, or Orr, of Greenville; but, unless all signs fail, Tillman will have enough votes in the convention to nominate him on the first ballot.

Captain Tillman is about forty-five years of age, and owns one of the best plantations in Edgefield County. He is a brother of Congressman George D. Tillman.

OCTAVUS COHEN.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES.

WITH the taking of the old Mott Haven cup by Harvard it seemed right that the contest for the new cup should take place on new grounds, and so on May 31st the intercollegiate contest at Berkeley Oval marked a spirited departure in attendance from the old, poorly attended games. These beautiful grounds have already attached to them the glory of the hotly contested foot-ball game of last fall, when Princeton won handily from Yale, and again have inaugurated the most successful meeting that the Intercollegiate Association has thus far held. Four records were broken, and the sprinting of Sherrill, of Yale, in the 100-yard dash, and the running of J. P. Lee, of Harvard, in the 220-yard hurdle contest, will make this meeting memorable. The contest was close from the start, and only after the last hurdle was leaped was it decided that Harvard had again obtained the right to place her name first on the cup, with Yale a close second. The general form of the new cup is that of an oval body, descriptive of the place where the contest took place. It was designed by Mr. J. R. Rich, class of 1870, Harvard, and is the gift of representative graduates of different institutions of learning. The cup is of solid silver, mounted on an ebony pedestal, and stands about eighteen inches in height. It is a Greek design, and has preserved the graceful curves that have distinguished all Greek sculpture. Now that Berkeley Oval is established as the neutral ground in the intercollegiate sports of foot-ball and general track athletics, it is to be hoped that the decisive Princeton-Yale base-ball game will be played there. Then to Berkeley Oval we may look for the traditions gathered around the Polo Grounds in base-ball and foot-ball, and the magnificent track achievements that made Mott Haven memorable to all older graduates.

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL.

WHILE Decoration Day was observed in all parts of the country with unwonted fervor and enthusiasm, its observance in Cleveland, Ohio, was especially notable, the dedication of the Garfield memorial in Lake View Cemetery attracting an enormous concourse of visitors from Ohio and adjoining States. The Government was fitly represented by the President, members of the Cabinet, and other high officials, while the army was represented in the person of General Sherman and many illustrious veterans of the Civil War. The occasion, indeed, resembled, on a diminished scale, the great Centennial celebration in New York in May of last year. The city put on its holiday dress in honor of the occasion, and the display was the finest ever attempted by the populace. The procession of military and civic societies was

in every way imposing, and the distinguished guests who rode in the line were greeted with a tempest of cheers all along the route. The President was received with special honors by the 150,000 cheering people on Euclid Avenue. The ceremonies at the cemetery, over which ex-President Hayes presided, consisted of an oration by ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, a brief and exceptionally felicitous address by President Harrison, followed by remarks from Vice-President Morton, Governor Campbell, and others. General Sherman was called out especially, and made a stirring and appropriate address. The speaking was followed by ceremonies by the Knights Templar.

The memorial, which has been fully described in these columns, is a colossal structure, towering 165 feet above an eminence in the cemetery which overlooks the city and surrounding country. The edifice cost \$150,000, of which amount one-half was contributed by the people of Cleveland, the remainder coming from every State and Territory in the Union, and from many foreign lands.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF THE "BEAU BRUMMEL" COAT AND OTHER NOVELTIES.

[Any of our lady subscribers who are desirous of making purchases in New York through the mails, or any subscribers who intend visiting the city, will be cheerfully directed by the editor of the Fashion Department to the most desirable establishments, where their wants can be satisfactorily supplied.]

It has been truly said that fashion, like history, "cuts and comes again," and in taking a *résumé* of all the fashions which have succeeded each other during a century, those of to-day most closely resemble the fancies of one hundred years ago. Never, furthermore, at any epoch, have people been so eclectic, and, in consequence, so fond of the things of the past, and in the pictured costume of a lady of 1790 I find a full, straight skirt, shirred bodice, close-fitting open jacket, and broad revers, and, barring the exaggerated hat, just like every third woman I meet on the promenade to-day. We have repeated the empire styles; we have revelled in Directoire bodices with huge revers turned back and fastened with jewels. Those of us who could afford to have worn high Tudor epaulettes, entwined with pearls, perhaps, and we of long necks have even appeared in large, upstanding wind ruffs, recalling the Medici period. Now we come down to the time of the Regency, and we find ourselves in admiration before the veriest novelty of the day—the "Beau Brummel" coat. As pictured

in the front view, the collar shows the very opposite of the Directoire revers, being broadest at the lower part, and rounding in its outline instead of being V shaped. The material is a fine faced cloth, the choicest and most appropriate colors being mulberry, bottle-green, indigo blue, cinnamon, or beige. The buttons are large and of bright gold, excepting at the closing of the sleeve, where they are covered with the cloth. The coat is very closely fitted, and is buttoned over a silk blouse, with a lace jabot at the throat. If preferred, a smooth waistcoat may be substituted, made of plain or brocaded satin, chamois cloth, or figured piqué, or the "Henley" shirt would not be out of order for those who seek the ultra-masculine effect.



THE "BEAU BRUMMEL" COAT.
By permission of B. Altman & Co.

In the back view of this graceful coat the collar is shown as half standing and slightly rolling.

The skirt part slopes from the hips, and the body is fitted with the usual coat seams. The coat throughout is silk lined, and the collar is faced with faille to match the cloth in color. Solid gold buttons being in high favor with those who can afford the luxury, here is an opportunity for lavish display in that direction, for as only five are required for the coat, they may be as ornate as one may desire. The graceful hat which accompanies this coat is a fine leghorn, with garnitures of yellow gauze ribbon and white birds.

Perhaps no recent fancy will be found more generally becoming than the "Beau Brummel" coat, as it adds no breadth to the hips, gives length to the figure, and narrow shoulders are widened by



THE "BEAU BRUMMEL" COAT.
BACK VIEW.

the full sleeves, which are tight at the wrists. By-the-bye, it is reported from Paris that sleeves are falling a bit. This is unlooked for, as they had not yet reached their zenith, and they were slowly assuming those vast proportions which require

under-sleeves of down, as worn fifty years ago. Full sleeves are too comfortable and becoming to let go easily, and we are growing wiser in our generation.

Among the many pretty and summery things which make glad the eyes of women, is battiste. I mean the real article, which is a joy to the Frenchwoman's heart. Some of the most tasteful and artistic gowns are made of it, and it is generally accompanied by embroidery in soft, rich colors. Many materials are called battiste which are not; the real article is composed of pure flax, with a fine grenadine mesh, but in the warp two single threads are placed close together, by which the genuine fabric may be recognized. It is about thirty-two inches wide, and is generally wrapped in Japanese paper. Flowered mohairs or alpacas with white grounds make very pretty garden-party dresses. Grenadines are also popular, and the plain-meshed variety make up stylishly over cinnamon-brown silk.

Gowns with low-cut necks will still be favored by many, and if one does not wish to appear on the street with a collarless bodice, a ruff of black lace or a short collar of ostrich feathers protects the throat without being uncomfortably warm.

New outing gloves are called the "Tyrol," and are made of chamois in yellow and pure white, with self-colored stitching. They draw over the hand the same as the Biarritz, and cost one dollar a pair.

ELLA STARR.

THOMAS PETTIT, THE CHAMPION COURT TENNIS PLAYER.

THE question of the professional court tennis championship of the world has been settled, Thomas Pettit, the American, having won the prize from Charles Saunders, of England, in the match recently played at Dublin. With the championship goes a purse of \$5,000. All the British tennis authorities concede that Pettit has no equal as a player. The London *Field*, in a long review of Pettit and his style of play, concludes by saying: "Wherever the ball may chance to come, Pettit's racket is there."



THOMAS PETTIT, THE CHAMPION COURT TENNIS PLAYER.

With great rapidity he determines on his course of action, and instantly drives the ball over the net with great violence, so that none but the most active and watchful adversary can get near the ball before it falls. To a player with Pettit's certainty and swiftness of return it matters little whether he makes one close or another. If he misjudges a ball he returns it behind his back, between his legs, or under his arm. If a ball is anywhere within reach (for he is all over the court), it goes over the net somehow or other, and when returned it goes over the net again, generally in a way that puzzles his adversary.

AN ENTERPRISING EGYPTIAN.

An enterprising Egyptian has offered to sell to the Chicago World's Fair what he alleges to be the sarcophagus of Cleopatra. He says it was recently discovered in Caesar's Camp, near Alexandria, by archaeologists. When the sarcophagus was opened the contents were in ashes, with the exception of the skeleton, which is still preserved. He will part with the treasure for the paltry sum of \$60,000. We fear that the ashes of Cleopatra will not prove an attraction to the Chicago folk who have the Fair in charge.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE ship-building industry of Maine is becoming active after years of stagnation.

THE Squadron of Evolution has been ordered to visit the ports of Brazil before returning home.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress appropriating \$250,000 toward the completion of the Grant monument at Riverside Park, New York.

THE Democrats of Maine have started a movement to do away with prohibition in the State and insert a high-license plank in their State platform.

THE reduction of the public debt during May amounted to \$6,661,871, and for the eleven months of the current fiscal year it has been \$67,787,722.

SPAIN proposes to celebrate the Columbus centenary in 1892 by an exposition at Madrid, in which the South American republics will be invited to participate.

THE citizens of Chicago have given \$475,000 toward the establishment of a Baptist university in that city, thus making the institution a certainty, Mr. John D. Rockefeller having agreed to give \$600,000 when \$490,000 was raised by other subscriptions.

THE President has communicated to Congress, with his approval, the recommendation of the Pan-American Congress in favor of the establishment of an international American bank. The draft of a bill to authorize the incorporation of the bank accompanied the message.

THE Spring Palace at Fort Worth, Texas, in which a very successful exhibition of products of the State was in progress, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 30th ult. The building was crowded at the time, but only one life was lost. The money loss was about \$100,000.

A NEW departure is proposed at Harvard, namely, the reduction to three years of the college course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It has been approved by the faculty and is now awaiting the action of the Board of Overseers. The faculty is by no means a unit on the question, however.

THE New York Republican State Committee has taken steps to establish in this city a bureau for the purpose of furnishing the requisite information in regard to the practical workings of the new ballot laws and for the distribution of the laws themselves, and such explanatory pamphlets as may be necessary.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, is not at all alarmed at the prospect of a filibustering invasion of Lower California. His government has a sufficient force there to repel invaders; the people are a unit against the filibusters, and he believes, moreover, that the United States will not permit neutrality to be violated.

THE Census office has made public a preliminary report of its work. It relates to State and county indebtedness, and shows that the principal of the State debts amounts to \$228,679,817, a decrease of \$54,459,484 during the last ten years. The debt of the 2,809 counties of the United States is \$130,734,959, which is an increase of \$24,454,756 since 1880.

THE French Government is sounding other European States in regard to an international movement against anarchists, the object substantially being a mutual agreement among the nations of Europe and of America also, if they can be induced to join, to deliver up all persons guilty of anarchist violence, and to spare no effort to suppress such offenders.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that failure to protect a foreign patent dated prior to an American patent does not invalidate the American patent. This decision coming from the Supreme Court is of the greatest value. It is estimated that it will make a net saving to inventors in this country of over \$10,000,000 per annum, and it certainly will lift a great load from those who unintentionally have taken out their patents in a foreign country prior to making application for them at home.

THE Roman Catholics often lead the way in works of practical helpfulness. Thus it is stated that Cardinal Lavigerie has built at Biskra, on the northern edge of the Sahara, a building over whose door is inscribed "Bit Allah"—the House of God—which is to be the home of the new Catholic order, the Brothers of the Sahara. The members of the Order will learn the languages of the western Sahara, attend the sick, give hospitality to escaped slaves, and enable them to establish themselves where they may be free. The Cardinal intends to plant similar establishments at Tuggurt, Wargla, and in other oases of the middle and western Sahara, and thus extend Catholic influences over the desert.

A STRANGE story of violence and slavery in New York was recently disclosed in the Tombs Police Court. Suen Ye, a nineteen-year-old girl from Amoy, China, was the victim. The girl was the handmaid of a wealthy Chinese bride in San Francisco, but fell in love with Ah Hoor, a Chinese gambler. Scandal drove her from her employer's house, and she came to New York disguised as a boy, and in Hoor's company. Her gambler-lover was unfortunate and lost \$18,000, and he sold his girl to Lee Khi for \$600. The new owner locked her up in the heart of the Chinese quarter, where he kept her a prisoner for a year. She was released through the efforts of a newspaper reporter, and the men who treated her as mere merchandise are in a fair way to be punished as they deserve.

AT a recent convention of railway commissioners some very important statistics were given in regard to the railway accidents in this country. Among other things it was stated that the number of persons killed during the year ending June last was 5,823, and the number injured was 26,309. During the year the railways of the country carried 472,171,343 passengers, so that one passenger in every 1,523,133 was killed and one passenger in every 220,024 was injured. This shows a much higher percentage of casualty than prevails upon the English railways, where it appears that the rate was one passenger in 6,942,336 killed and one passenger in 527,577 injured. This somewhat marked difference is due in part to the fact that the railways of this country very largely cross streets and highways at grade, while in England they are either submerged or elevated. The number of railway employees in the United States is given in this report as 704,736.

DECORATION DAY SOUTH.

WAR always has its heroes. And military heroes have always been the popular subject of monumental art. Usually the commanding general, the commodore, or the talented statesman is sought, and the ideas or principles he represents are perpetuated through the face and lineaments of him who headed the column in an advance that sometimes cost as many lives as the statue commemorating it subsequently cost in strokes of the sculptor's chisel.

But in recent years the men of the rank and file have come to the front, not only in heroic deeds but in enduring monuments of marble and bronze. They who fought the fight and won the laurels have come in for a share of historic tribute and grateful recognition. Hence the "Boy in Blue," cast in richest bronze, stands upon his stone pedestal on the green slope of Boston Common, and finds his counterpart in the "Boy in Gray" who occupies a still loftier position on the tall column that looks down on the magnolia trees and palmetto hedges of the beautiful park in Savannah.

In each of these typical figures the attitude is the same. Both stand quietly at "parade rest." Action has ceased, and the impression produced is that of labor ended and struggle finished.

Of all the monuments commemorating the recent "misunderstanding" between the States, none are so suggestive, so life-like, and so artistically-beautiful as that of the "Confederate Soldier" in Rose Hill Cemetery, at Columbia, Tenn. As a work of art this statue is as rare as it is little known. It is not a stereotyped fossil of stone and bronze ages incongruously mixed, like some of the caricatures on Union Square, where the flap of Lincoln's pants suggests the width of his prairie home, and the gait of Washington's horse the hurdle-race of the last century. But it is animated, like the graceful statue of Lafayette in Central Park,

we noticed during the ceremonies of Decoration Day, recently, that many of the head-stones are marked "unknown." But none escaped the care of the ladies and the school-children, who, while the choir sang "Auld lang syne," scattered flowers and evergreens upon all the graves alike.

A marked feature of the day was that there were no speeches, but only prayers and hymns. A large concourse of people were present, and a subdued silence characterized the scene. At a signal from the director, the thirteen States, represented by young ladies dressed in white, advanced in the order in which they seceded, and decorated the graves with wreaths and flowers. "South Carolina," bearing a blue flag with a single star, led the way; then followed each State as its name was called. At the close, all the thirteen States grouped themselves around the base of the monument, with the stars and bars unfurled, and in this position your correspondent photographed them, just as the setting sun was shining upon one of the most touching and picturesque scenes we have witnessed in the South.

E. WARREN CLARK.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A GOOD THOUGHT.

I AM always glad to have suggestions from my readers—especially when they are as sensible as one that I received some time ago, and which has been demanding my attention ever since it fell under my eyes. I would have taken it up before but for a pressure of other matters. My correspondent discusses the subject of "Cash Values of Tontine Policies," and this is what he says:

"I have read several of your highly interesting contributions on the subject of life insurance, and am constrained to ask you to solve a problem, or, rather, to request that you will ask the actuaries of some of the big companies to do so. You are doubtless aware of the fact that the Massachusetts law requires insurance companies to indicate in definite

This is a very good argument, and it presents one side of an interesting question in a forcible way. I do not say that the argument is not well grounded. I do not intend to argue that my correspondent's suggestion is impolitic or repressive. But I deem it fair to give the other side, and let the reader draw his own conclusions, for there are two sides to this question.

A company can never guarantee in its contracts *more than the full reserve*, and *that* only at the end of periods of sufficient length, such as are yielded by tontine or deferred dividend policies, to give good working factors for rates of interest, mortality, expenses, and contingencies. This is the utmost a company can do with safety. The Massachusetts law may in certain cases appeal to the sense of a man so that he can see what he will get out on retiring, in the form of cash value, but I have yet to learn that this principle has tended to accelerate business to any great extent. For every one who is struck favorably by this, there will be two others who will look at it in the opposite direction.

As a rule, it will be found that those who take policies of insurance have for their primary object the protection of their families in as large a measure as possible. They think very little of what they would get back if the policy were surrendered a year or two after its issue. This is proved, I believe, by the overwhelming majority of plain life and limited payment life policies for long periods that are issued, as compared with more expensive policies.

No company should guarantee to any of its members that they can retire after three years with the privilege to withdraw the whole of the reserve, as it may, under certain conditions, seriously embarrass, if not altogether cripple, the company. To cite an illustration: The Life Association of America had an extensive business at the time it got into trouble by a heavy mortality experience. In its contracts, it guaranteed to pay away in cash surrender nearly the whole of its reserve. As soon as trouble came there was a run made upon the company, and the best lives retired therefrom, leaving the poorer risks to look after themselves as they best could, the result of which was that they passed into the hands of a receiver, and after the worms were through with their work there was nothing left but dust.

Again, the spirit of the law seems to be adverse to a company's anticipating profits in any shape or manner. If the companies were to fall in with the idea suggested, they say that instead of being compelled to reserve for a twenty-payment life policy they would have to reserve in addition for an endowment equal in amount to the excess of the guaranteed sum over the present reserve. To accomplish this, higher premiums would have to be charged, greater difficulties would have to be met in inducing people to insure, which certainly would not tend to obtain business at a lower cost than at present. Consequently, larger sums would have to be paid out for expenses, with no extra benefit to the agent, and with decidedly less advantage to the assured. This, it is held, would directly narrow the usefulness of the business—another cardinal point to be guarded against.

The non-tontine and non-deferred dividend companies would not fail to educate the people as to what the reserve would be under the new conditions, and the difference between it and the guaranteed sum would be represented by them as the amount of surplus which these companies could pay after such exorbitant sums had been charged.

There is such thing as a speculative element in the minds of the people in connection even with assurance. By speculation I mean legitimate speculation. In order to carry this point I would state that nearly all the English companies are in the habit of publishing very prominently non-profit rates, as well as "with-profit" rates. This is due largely to the different conditions of the landed interests in Great Britain as compared with the conditions in this country, but even there the proportion of non-profit policies issued does not amount to more than one-sixth of the whole, and in this country it is immeasurably less.

The most perfect method of assurance, after all, would be to charge the exact premium sufficient to carry the risk and meet the legitimate expenses of the business, but this cannot be done without jeopardizing the interests of the company. It would leave absolutely no margin for contingencies.

Companies are certainly bound to carry out their contracts to the letter, first and foremost. Are beneficiaries sure of getting their \$10,000 when the contingency insured against arises? Companies reserve for this year by year, after meeting legitimate expenses, and anything that is left will provide for profits and special contingencies. This, they apprehend, places insurance at cost, and declare that it is the only way in which it can be done.

Since the surplus depends upon so many variable quantities it is impossible to forecast in advance what its amount will actually be, even approximately, and if they were to put out a fixed sum, such as is suggested, it would place, they assert, in the hands of opponents an argument that a company would be guided solely by its contract, and that even if it made more money it would not be used for the benefit of the policy-holders.

The Hermit.

THE LEE STATUE DEDICATION

AS was anticipated, the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee, in the city of Richmond, on the 29th ult., attracted admirers of the Confederate captain from all parts of the South, and the day was a festal day in the former Confederate capital. The city was decorated with national and Confederate flags, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the people. The oration on the occasion was made by Colonel Archer Anderson, and elicited very hearty applause from the vast concourse, to whom the commendation of the dead soldier seemed to afford very great delight. At the close of the address General Joseph E. Johnston pulled the cord which held the covering of the statue, and the veil dropped, exposing the beautiful bronze to view, the disclosure being welcomed by a mighty shout and a salute of one hundred guns by the First Battalion of Artillery. At the time the statue was unveiled it was estimated that 140,000 persons were present in its vicinity. The number of participants in the procession is stated to have been 20,000. The day's festivities closed with a brilliant pyrotechnic display in the evening. We illustrate elsewhere some of the incidents of the day.



DECORATION DAY AT THE SOUTH.—THIRTEEN STATES GROUPED ABOUT THE MONUMENT OF THE "CONFEDERATE SOLDIER" IN THE CEMETERY AT COLUMBIA, TENN.

which the French Government presented to Uncle Sam out of sheer pity for the latter's incapacity to get up anything natural or artistic himself. [If the Solons of our National Senate Chamber had been left to design a "Liberty Enlightening the World," they would undoubtedly have made the pedestal a party platform, the girdle a belt of gold ducats, while over the shoulder would gracefully fall a capacious bag of pension claims and tariff discussions, and far aloft would glisten the undiminished lustre of the almighty dollar.]

The "Confederate Soldier" is sculptured from the purest marble and stands upon a base of the same material. It is the most perfect expression of the "lost cause" that could possibly be designed. Nothing so characteristic have we ever seen, at home or abroad. The face is firm, and yet sad. The typical slouch hat covers a typical Southern brow. An eye that was often only too true in its aim now peers calmly into the future. The attitude is that of repose, and yet of reserve power. Like his comrades of Savannah and of Boston Common, the soldier stands "at rest."

Confederate monuments are not numerous in the South. An impoverished and unsuccessful cause left an empty exchequer. Here and there public subscription, or private means, have erected a memorial, like that to General Lee in New Orleans, or the more artistic one just unveiled in Richmond. But the majority of those who fell in the fruitless struggle sleep in unmarked graves, except as they have rough wooden head-boards, as in the cemetery we visited recently in Franklin, where eleven hundred graves, with decaying head-boards, are all that is left to attest the fatality of that charge of the Confederate Legion, where in two hours six thousand men and more paid the penalty of their commander's rashness with their lives. The most enduring mementoes are the trees of oak and poplar scattered over the field, every one of which has fragments of shot and shell imbedded in it. The few brick walls that remain—like the Carter House and the Smoke House—resemble a nutmeg grater, so thoroughly were they chipped and indented.

Some who fell at Franklin lie in the Columbia Cemetery, and

figures the "cash value" and paid-up insurance value in all policies issued by the companies of that commonwealth, these separate values taking effect after the policies have been in force two years. The New York law requires the companies of that State to write in their "limited payment" policies the amount of paid-up insurance available after three years, provided the policy lapses after three annual premiums have been paid. This is all right as far as it goes. But I, as a life-insurance agent, encounter much difficulty in trying to convince applicants that the cash value of a "limited payment" policy at the end of the tontine period of twenty years will be as stated in the "Book of Illustrations." There is but one element of said cash value that is guaranteed, and that is the reserve; the surplus being a "variable quantity," the companies writing tontine business do not state definitely what the surplus will be. Let me illustrate my meaning. We will take a twenty-payment life policy for \$10,000, age forty, tontine period twenty years. The "Book of Illustrations" gives us the following data:

\$296, annual premium.
\$7,900, total payments.
Options in twenty years.
1. \$12,040, cash value.
2. \$20,300, paid-up insurance.
3. \$6,135.40, surplus cash, and \$10,000 paid-up insurance.

"The cash value consists of the reserve (\$5,904.60) and the surplus (\$6,135.40). The company *guarantees* to pay the amount of the reserve, but when you touch them on the surplus you 'touch 'em on the raw.' Yet the agents of the 'tontine' companies use these figures—reserve and surplus—adding them together to make the *probable* cash value! Now, wouldn't it be infinitely better if the three leading companies, with an already acquired surplus of \$22,000,000, \$15,000,000, and \$9,000,000 respectively—would it not be vastly more satisfactory if either of these companies, by way of instituting a needed reform, would state definitely that the cash value on a twenty-payment life policy for \$10,000 (taken at age forty) will be, at the end of twenty years—the tontine period—provided said policy is then in force, say \$9,000? If the surplus earnings are greater than the difference between the reserve (\$5,904.60) and the \$9,000 guaranteed as a total, why, give it to the fortunate policy-holder. But let there be a *definite* cash surrender value to the policy at the end of the tontine period, even though it be smaller than the present 'estimated' value. If you can induce the leading companies to make this new departure you will witness a distinct increase in business, more satisfaction among tontine policy-holders who are daily and hourly being drummed by non-tontine agents to discontinue their tontine insurance, and, finally, you will receive the thanks of many agents to whom tontine insurance is necessarily bread and butter, and occasionally pie!"

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK.

THE great development now going on in the Southern States, and the rapid accumulation of wealth there, find a natural sequence in the establishment of the Southern National Bank of this city, which commenced business May 15th as the successor of the Commercial National Bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000, one-half of which was subscribed by leading individuals connected with Southern banking institutions.

Mr. William W. Flannagan, who has been selected as president of the new institution, is well qualified by his education, experience, and training to fill such a position. He was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, the seat of the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, and is about forty-six years old. Mr. Flannagan received a collegiate education, and was gradu-

Exchange. With such a board of directors, and under such favorable conditions, combining Northern capital with the enterprise and increasing wealth of the South, added to the unlimited opportunities thereto afforded for material development, we hazard nothing in predicting for the Southern National Bank of New York a successful career.

A WESTERN BEAUTY.

MISS MARTHA CABANNÉ is one of a family of beautiful women, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cabanné, of St. Louis. On her father's side she is descended from the old Chouteau family, who were among the earliest settlers of the city, and her maternal grandfather, Colonel David Mitchell, was a gentleman of distinguished social position—the first Indian agent appointed by the United States Government. Miss Cabanné is just eighteen years of age, and made her *début* in society two winters ago with her eldest sister, Miss Virginia Cabanné, who is now Mrs. Alexander Kaiser. The beauty of the two sisters caused quite a flutter in the *beau monde*, where, it is needless to say, both were very much admired. Mrs. Kaiser is tall and graceful, with a complexion like the heart of a sea-shell, while her younger sister, Miss Martha Cabanné, is of the brunette type. This flower of Western loveliness is not tall, but has an exquisite figure, her whole dainty form breathing the tender charm and grace of youth. Her hair is as dark as her eyes, and is worn in a soft coil low on the nape of the neck.

Miss Cabanné's beauty is hers by right of inheritance, for Mrs. Cabanné was a noted belle in her girlhood, and her charming face is still untouched by time. Mr. Cabanné, too, is a magnificent-looking man, with a fine physique, and is well known as an athlete in the fashionable set in which he moves.

BURNING OF THE GREAT TEXAS SPRING PALACE.

NO incident in the recent history of Texas has been more startling than the destruction by fire of the famous Texas Spring Palace at Fort Worth, on the night of Decoration Day. The palace was about to be closed, and the great event commemorating the successful Exposition of the year was to have been a grand full-dress ball. Visitors were present, including ladies representing the best families, from all parts of the State. The building was magnificently decorated with the products of Texas, and was a marvel of patience and artistic skill. The outside was a mass of figures and designs made from corn, corn-cobs, husks, and stalks. The two grand floors on the inside were draped with live-oak moss, cotton, the stalks of various grains, and many colored grasses peculiar to Texas.

A boy stepped on a match near the base of a decorated column, and the tiny spark thus created ran like a streak of lightning up the column, across the ceiling, and enveloped the entire upper floor in less than a hundred seconds. Fortunately the building was provided with many exits, and there was a perfect crush of men, women, and children at some of the stairways. A number were injured, but only one life was lost.

At the time of the fire FRANK LESLIE's special car, the Mayflower, was standing on the track directly opposite the Exposition grounds, and Mr. George E. Burr, the chief of the artist department of the Texas expedition of LESLIE's, roused from his slumber by the cries of fire, hastily made, from the car platform, a sketch of the magnificent spectacle afforded by the burning building, which is given elsewhere.

Illustrated newspapers very often claim the credit of sketches by "our artist on the spot," but in this instance FRANK LESLIE's artist was so much on the spot that the flames shortly drove him away. The Mayflower was soon enveloped in smoke and cinders, and had not the wind been favorable the car would have been destroyed, or badly damaged.

The visit of the Mayflower to Texas, which is to be continued for several weeks longer, and which is to result in a splendid description and illustrations of the material progress of the greatest State in the Union, has thus far been one of uninterrupted success, and the fire at Fort Worth was the first unfortunate occurrence of the trip. Mr. Russell B. Harrison and the other members of the LESLIE party promptly offered their services to the citizens of Fort Worth, and there was a grateful acknowledgment of the courtesy.

Fort Worth is one of the most enterprising cities in Texas, and it is safe to say that even the destruction of its magnificent Spring Palace, which has attracted visitors from every section of the Union, will not dampen the ardor of its citizens nor lessen the magnificent prosperity which it rightfully enjoys.

PERSONAL.

THE lower house of the Hungarian Diet has rejected the bill restoring citizenship to Louis Kossuth.

SAM SMALL, the evangelist, has accepted the presidency of the Methodist University of Ogden, Utah.

COLONEL THOMAS G. JONES has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama.

MEISSONIER'S original picture, "1814," has been sold for £34,000—said to be the highest price on record for a picture by a living artist.

DR. PETERS, the German-African explorer, from whom letters have recently been received, expects to reach Zanzibar during the present month.

THE late Miss Mary A. Edson, of this city, bequeathed \$210,000 to various Protestant Episcopal institutions in New York and elsewhere.

GOVERNOR GORDON, of Georgia, has written a letter indorsing the principles of the Farmers' Alliance. It is possible that General Gordon may succeed Senator Joseph E. Brown in the United States Senate.

GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER proposes to enter the canvass for the election of the next United States Senator from Illinois, on the basis of opposition to protection. He will probably wish he had adopted some other slogan before he comes to the end of the race.

THE German Emperor always has a large box filled with orders when he is on his travels, the value of which is some \$20,000. He is fond of suddenly producing one of these, with the needful diploma, and giving it to somebody who is not expecting anything of the kind.

OVER 10,000 excursionists from all parts of England have recently visited Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden. This has become practically the annual custom with the Grand Old-Man, and a very useful one, too, because every excursionist returns to his home full of missionary ardor.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has declined to allow the Berlin magistracy to receive subscriptions for the erection of a monument to his father, the late Emperor Frederick. He declares that he feels it to be his duty to raise the proposed memorial himself, and he wishes to defray all the expenses connected with it.

KING MILAN, late of Servia, was severely snubbed during his recent stay in Vienna, everybody—court, diplomatic officials, and people—being sick to death of him and his affairs. The Emperor refused to grant him audience, having been thoroughly scandalized by stories of Milan's eccentric proceedings in Paris, which many people attribute to latent insanity.

THE American colony in London gave a banquet in honor of Henry M. Stanley on Memorial Day, some 350 persons participating. During the evening he was presented with an American flag to replace the one which he had borne with love and reverence on many expeditions. He was also given a beautiful and massive silver shield, in the centre of which is engraved a map of Africa, showing Stanley's route across the Dark Continent. A medallion portrait of the hero is at the top, and around the shield are pictures in relief of scenes and incidents of his several African campaigns.

The citizens of Detroit recently did themselves credit by presenting to Mr. W. H. Brearley, of the Detroit *Journal*, and to Mrs. Brearley, unique tokens of their appreciation of his efforts in planning, organizing, and conducting the great Detroit Floral-Musical Charity Festival of last April. Illustrations of this affair appeared in FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and we are glad to say that all the city charities were largely benefited by the enterprise. Mr. Brearley's success in this matter should stimulate some of his newspaper contemporaries in other cities to emulate his example.

AMONG recent deaths, that of Matt Morgan, the well-known artist and caricaturist, has occasioned wide-spread regret. Mr. Morgan came to this country in 1870 under a contract with the founder of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, and he speedily acquired here a reputation equal to that enjoyed by him in England, where some of his famous caricatures had stirred the profoundest depths of political life. Mr. Morgan was a linguist of fine attainments, speaking five languages, and was also possessed of many other accomplishments, notably a talent for acting and mimicry inherited from his parents. He was but fifty-one years of age.

IT is a nice thing to be the daughter of a ten millionaire. At the marriage of Miss Tessie Fair, the daughter of ex-Senator Fair of California, to Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, the bride wore a costume valued at \$10,000, and received gifts counting up into the millions. The gift of the mother to the daughter was a magnificent diamond tiara, a flat diadem for a queen, and there were besides, necklaces of diamonds, bracelets of diamonds, sapphires, and rubies. Mr. James Gordon Bennett sent a yachting bracelet, a curiously woven chain of rich yellow gold set with diamonds, rubies, and sapphires. The father gave a dowry placed by one report at \$5,000,000 and by another at \$1,000,000. A unique gift came from King Kalakaua, of Hawaii. It is a *lei*, one of the royal collection, and is made of royal feathers of a brilliant, deep, glowing yellow. Altogether Mrs. Oelrichs is probably the richest bride in the country.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, referring to a suggestion that Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has Presidential aspirations, says: "He has recently said, and said with perfect truth, that he had no thought whatever of becoming a candidate for the Presidential nomination; it is his private opinion that, as matters now stand, the Republicans will be likely to tender a re-nomination to President Harrison. It is, however, quite within the bounds of probability that Mr. Depew may be a candidate for Senator next winter. If the Legislature should nominate him he would undoubtedly accept the nomination, but whether he will enter upon a canvass to obtain the nomination or not is something which he must yet decide. Personally he would rather be a Senator than the President of the New York Central, but there are certain obligations, some of them of a sentimental kind, which may stand in the way of resigning that office to go to the Senate."



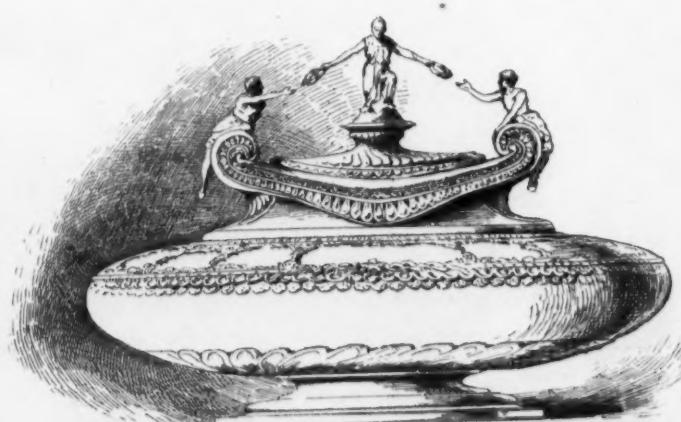
WILLIAM W. FLANNAGAN, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK.

ated, in 1863, from the Virginia Military Institute. He served in the Confederate Army, and at the close of the war returned to Charlottesville and entered the banking business. He was cashier of the People's National Bank there for ten years, and accepted the cashiership of the Commercial National Bank here when it was organized five years ago.

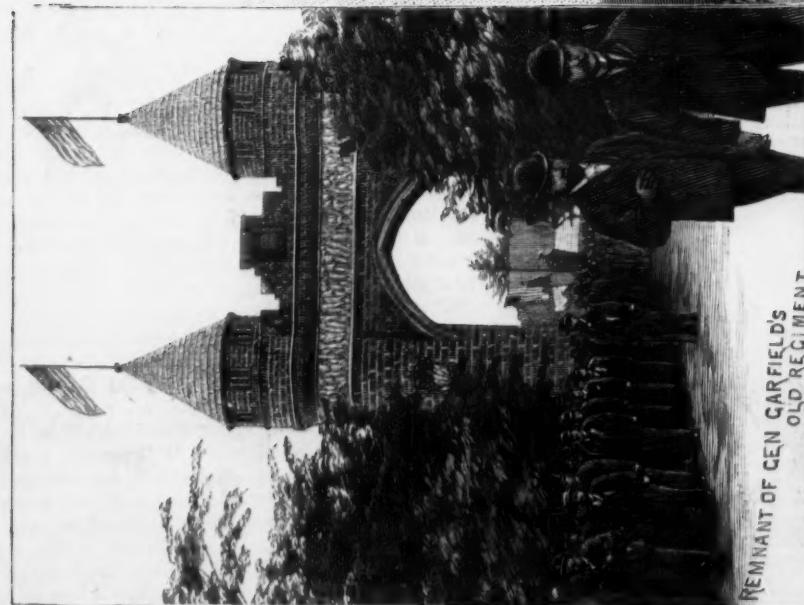
Public attention was first directed toward Mr. Flannagan in 1885, when he submitted to the American Bankers' Convention a paper suggesting the utilization of the tax upon bank circulation as a guarantee or safety fund for bank depositors. This paper was generally discussed and approved by the press of the country, and the bill he then proposed introduced into Congress. The idea has since been incorporated into several proposed measures relating to National banks. In 1886 he also first suggested, in an open letter to the Comptroller of the Currency, the utilization of silver bullion as a basis for bank circulation, which idea appears now about to be adopted in a somewhat changed form by a government circulation based on silver bullion.

Mr. James Kincaid, who conceived the idea of the establishment of the Southern National in New York, is well qualified by his experience to fill the position of vice-president, to which he has been elected. The cashier, Mr. J. D. Abrahams, is known to all the bank people of the country, having resigned as Deputy Comptroller of the Currency to accept that position. Mr. Abrahams was appointed to the position of Deputy Comptroller during Mr. Cleveland's administration, and so well fulfilled its duties, having been called upon to act as Comptroller after Mr. Trenholm's resignation and before the appointment of the present Comptroller of the Currency, Hon. E. S. Lacey, that he secured the commendation of all parties as a most efficient and careful officer, with an executive capacity rarely equaled, and which will serve him in good turn in his new position, for which he is eminently qualified.

In addition to president and vice-president of the bank we find among its directors some of the leading merchants and capitalists of this metropolis. We may mention Edward B. Bartlett, the president of the Empire Warehouse Company; Isaac Rosenwald, a millionaire member of the great tobacco house of E. Rosenwald & Bro.; Colonel W. L. Moody, the well-known banker; Orson Adams, for five years president of the Commercial National; Allen S. Swan, member of a leading wholesale oil house, a trustee of the Brooklyn bridge, and collector of that city; R. A. C. Smith, representative of the great Anglo-American loan syndicate lately organized with \$50,000,000 capital, holding over half a million invested there; and Dr. J. H. Parker, another millionaire, a Southerner, the head of an immense cotton business, and the president of the New York Cotton



THE NEW INTERCOLLEGIATE CUP.
[SEE PAGE 398.]



OHIO.—THE DEDICATION OF THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL AT LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND, MAY 30TH—GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCENE.—PHOTOS BY J. F. RYDER.—[SEE PAGE 398.]



VIRGINIA.—SKETCHES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE AT RICHMOND, MAY 29TH.
DRAWN BY W. L. SHEPPARD.—[SEE PAGE 400.]

THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.

THE village of Cleveland was incorporated in 1814, and in 1836 the city of Cleveland received its charter. In 1854 Ohio City was consolidated with Cleveland. It was named after Moses Cleveland, a brigadier-general of militia of Connecticut, and a pioneer civil engineer of northern Ohio. The present population is estimated at over 275,000. Its industries are large and varied, iron and lumber, crude and finished, being among the more important. The city is justly accredited with being the most advanced in the Union in the adaptation of electricity to numberless specific uses. Cleveland has a large number of features of which it can justly be proud, but there are none wherein it has more reason to feel gratification than in its system of public education. The police and fire departments are well organized and under efficient management. The city has fine business thoroughfares, and points with pride to her magnificent residence districts and broad avenues, institutions of art and learning, solid and substantial business structures and blocks, unsurpassed hotels, also churches and parks. The theatres are four in number, the Opera House, the Lyceum, the Star Theatre, and the Cleveland Theatre.

THE SAVINGS BUILDING.

The new SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS Building faces south on the public square. It is ten stories high, and has a front on the square of 110 feet, and on Ontario Street a front of 132 feet. It is French gothic in style. The four sides are of granite and Lake Superior sandstone. It is thoroughly fire-proof in its construction, the columns and floor-beams being of steel. Fire-clay arches are used for the floors, and fire-clay tiles for all partitions.

The building is thoroughly equipped with elevators, steam-heating apparatus, a ventilating plant, electric lights, and all conveniences of a first-class building. It will cost, when completed, about \$800,000.

Interior offices are lighted from the central court, 45 x 65 feet in size. The faces of this court, as well as the two entrances to the building, are entirely of white Italian marble. Mosaic floors are used in the two entrances and the public part of the banking-room. The entire first floor is occupied by the Society for Savings Bank. All space above is devoted to offices. The vault work of these offices was done by the National Safe and Lock Company of Cleveland.

The society can justly lay claim to having the finest banking-room in the United States. The main room is 110 x 75 feet, and twenty-six feet high. It is lighted from four sides, and by an overhead skylight of stained glass.

Messrs. McAllister & Dall are contractors for the entire construction of the building, from foundation to finish; they arranged and let all the sub-contracts, and personally supervised all the details. The result of this careful oversight is now realized in a structure which will be an enduring monument to their skill and thoroughness, and which will doubtless be the precursor of other similar commissions from intending builders who desire perfection of construction.

What by many is regarded as the most desirable suite of rooms in the building, in the matter of location, is that occupied by the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, upon the tenth—the highest—floor. Their rooms, overlooking the river mouth and lake shipping upon the west, also afford a magnificent view of the park upon the south, the central business portion of the city, the great central viaduct, and the skirting hills beyond the city limits.

From their windows also can be seen passing around and through the park, at any moment of the day, cars equipped by the Sprague Company upon the Euclid Avenue and Prospect Street line, Cedar Avenue line, Wade Park Avenue line, and Broadway and Newburg line. Upon these several lines there are no less than eighty-four motor cars in operation, often towing behind one, or even two other cars, as business demands.

Cleveland was one of the first large cities of the country to introduce the electric method of rapid transit, and is now provided with the largest equipment of this sort, in proportion to her size, in the world.

THE NATIONAL SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY is a new manufacturing enterprise, established in Cleveland about four years, and in that time it has earned a very enviable reputation for its superior safes. The company manufactures every variety of fire and burglar-proof security, including steel-lined jewelers' safes, vault doors, bankers' chests, and makes a specialty of fine bank and safety deposit work. It is both contractor and designer under its exclusive patents, which include many important modern improvements in fire and burglar proof security.

The factory is situated on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, furnishing excellent shipping facilities, and is equipped with the most modern machinery. The company employs experts and skilled mechanics, who have had years of experience with the leading safe manufacturers, which guarantees modern ideas and superior construction.

One of the most unsatisfactory features in most fine buildings both to architects and owners is the "hard finish" that is commonly used on walls and ceilings. Thousands of dollars are spent in decorating, painting, or papering, but in a short time this hard finish cracks, and what is but a hair line in the finish becomes a stripe in the paint, and very soon will show through paper. In this building, as well as in the "Arcade," all this is prevented by the use of a "Patent Soapstone Finish" manufactured by the American Soapstone Finish Company, of Chester Depot, Vermont. More than 120,000 yards have been put on these two buildings. The superintendent speaks of it in the highest terms as entirely free from "map cracks" or "chip cracks," an excellent surface for tinting or decorating, or as a perfect finish in itself if the plasterers follow the instructions. It is made in almost any color desired at less than half the cost of oil paint, while the plasterers say that workmen like to use it, and they can recommend it to all who are interested. It was furnished in Cleveland through the company's agents, Messrs. Wood Brothers, 40 Michigan Street.

THE VAN DORN IRON WORKS were established by the present sole proprietor, J. H. Van Dorn, in 1872, as a small enterprise at

Akron, Ohio, its manufacture being iron fencing and railing. In 1874 they were removed to Cleveland and located on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, near Woodland Avenue crossing, subsequently adding to the manufacture of fencing steel and iron prison and vault work, station-house cages, stable fixtures, vanes, cresting, terminals, lawn seats, vases, and structural iron work. The most improved iron fence in use was invented and patented by Mr. Van Dorn, and has been adopted by public institutions, corporations, and private individuals all over the United States, while the Van Dorn jails have almost revolutionized that business, and have been adopted in every State in the Union, this firm having been recently awarded the plans for a \$60,000 prison at Bridgeport, Conn., which is intended to be a model jail in every respect. In fact, in every province of the large business transacted by Mr. Van Dorn he manufactures the very best articles that can be produced in that particular line. His present works contain about 50,000 square feet of floor space, and have the most improved machinery and facilities for the construction of their specialties, which include the articles heretofore mentioned. Among the many jails manufactured by this firm we name a few of the largest, as follows: Wood County, West Virginia; Wyandotte County, Ohio; Olmstead County, Minnesota; Multnomah County, Oregon; Charleston County, South Carolina; Aroostook County, Maine; Leon County, Florida; King County, Washington.

THE MERIAM & MORGAN PARAFFINE COMPANY is one of the results of the development of the petroleum business which has been carried on so extensively in Cleveland, Ohio. The company is the outgrowth of the firm of Morehouse, Meriam & Co., which was formed in 1863, succeeded by Meriam & Morgan in 1869, and by the Meriam & Morgan Paraffine Company in 1874. J. B. Meriam, president, and William Morgan, vice-president of the incorporated company, have been the executive managers of the enterprise since its inception.

An illustration of the works of this company will be found among our pictures of Cleveland in this issue. The plant is large and well supplied with the most approved apparatus and processes for manufacturing paraffine products, and is probably the only establishment in the country, and perhaps in the world, devoted exclusively to this business. Its brands of Paraffine Oils, Paragon Spindle Oils, and Curriers' Finishing Oils are recognized as leading in the largest markets and with the most discriminating consumers. The Royal Paraffine Candles have the largest sale of any paraffine candles in the country, and the Paragon Axle Grease is a household word with owners of vehicles everywhere. The company supplies a large trade with Refined Paraffine Wax of the highest grade for druggists' use and for chewing-gum. It handles all kinds of lubricating oils. The general office is at Cleveland, and its branch offices or agencies are established in all the leading cities of the country. Its products are distributed throughout the United States, and reach many foreign countries.

THE PERRY-PAYNE BUILDING.

Another imposing structure which is in every respect an honor to Cleveland, is the Perry-Payne Building, a magnificent business block by which United States Senator Payne perpetuates his memory. The building has a frontage on Superior Street of 138 feet, with a depth of 100 feet, and is eight stories high in the main, having, however, an additional story in the centre front portion. There is a roomy basement underneath the entire structure. The ground floor has two banking-rooms and double stores, all the upper floors being laid out for offices, and so arranged with communicating doors that they can be occupied singly or in suites. There are two large light-wells, each with a measurement of 22 x 36 feet, which are lighted by three skylights, one of which is 38 x 50 feet. Each suite of offices is supplied with a fire-proof vault, an open grate, and the most approved steam-heating apparatus, the purpose of this arrangement being to furnish three temperatures. This is secured by the turning of three valves as the increased or diminished heat is desired. There are finely finished lavatories, and the plumbing arrangements throughout are of a superior order. The large halls running through the building are wainscoted with Tennessee marble, and all the upper floors are laid with Indiana marble. The wood-work is of mahogany, cherry, and oak. The building is lighted by electricity, and is equipped with two passenger, two freight, and one power elevators. While the interior arrangements of this magnificent structure are thus complete, the exterior is of the most imposing character. The material used in its construction for a height of eight feet from the sidewalk is black Quincy granite. Two huge pillars on either side of the entrance, rising to a height of thirty-one feet, are composed of Bay of Fundy granite. The rest of the front is built of Vert Island red-stone, and it is equal in point of grandeur and attractiveness to any building in the State. The total number of offices in this fine building is 154.

THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

The new building of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland, of which we give an illustration, represents in its architecture the era of Louis XIV. The lower story is constructed of Ohio blue-stone, and the upper stories of Tiffany tile. The entrance and buttresses are made of Lake Superior red-stone, giving them a unique and attractive appearance. The main features of the interior of the building include a reception-room in oak finish, a handsome assembly hall with a seating capacity of 1,000, and a gymnasium in the annex, with 62 x 72 feet of floor space and a fifty-foot ceiling. There is a running-track and a visitors' gallery, baths with all the modern appliances, together with dressing-rooms, etc. There is also a well-arranged bowling-alley, and the class-rooms are completely fitted with everything calculated to promote the comfort of those who frequent them for evening educational work. These class-rooms constitute a new feature which promises to become general. The building is regarded as the finest Young Men's Christian Association building west of New York, and it is in every respect creditable to those engaged in this Christian work, and to the city of which it is an ornament.

THE STILLMAN.

The Stillman Hotel, which is illustrated in our pages of this issue in connection with some of the notable buildings in the city of Cleveland, stands, in point of excellence, among the very best of the first-class hotels in this country. It aims to secure, and does secure, the highest class of customers. Its elegant furnishing and complete appointments, with its many beautiful suites, make it the popular place both for families and for tourists, while its location upon Euclid Avenue, one of the most magnificent streets in this country, adds to its popularity. It has accommodations for from 150 to 200 guests, is heated throughout by steam and lighted entirely by electric lights. It is absolutely fire-proof, and in construction and finish is unsurpassed by any hotel in the West. Charming grounds surround it, and a green lawn slopes from the portico to the street. The hotel rates are reasonable, although somewhat above those of the other Cleveland hotels. The management of the house is such as to attract the best class of custom, and to that end a service has been maintained which is more satisfactory than that in any other hotel in Cleveland, although the city has come to be noted for its

good hotels. The Stillman has become the popular place for elegant entertainments, and during the past two or three years the most elaborate and distinguished public entertainments of the city have been given there. The recent banquet to delegates of the Pan-American Congress was pronounced by many the most superb which had been tendered them in the course of their national tour.

Located within two blocks of the public square, and close to the great business centre of the city, it is especially the temporary home of railroad men and other business men who visit the city.

A PHOTOGRAPHER OF NATIONAL FAME.

One of the foremost photographers of the United States is Mr. James F. Ryder, of No. 239 Superior Street, Cleveland. Mr. Ryder came to Cleveland in the year 1850, and being progressive and thoroughly devoted to his art, was quick to adopt every suggestion of improvement. Having such a spirit, added to native intelligence and capacity, he of course achieved eminent success. He was the first to introduce in the United States the art of retouching negatives, having brought from Germany artists especially skilled in that branch of work. In 1872, in connection with his business of photography, he opened an art store and gallery which has acquired a national reputation. He has the finest establishment of the kind in Ohio, and his work is found in all parts of the Union. He was the first president of the Photographers' Association of America, and he has taken, in this country and in Europe, twenty-three prizes for superiority in portraits.

A GREAT FACTOR IN DEVELOPING LAKE TRAFFIC.

The illustration of the works of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company, together with a view of one of the plants of Brown's Patent Hoisting and Conveying Machinery on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company's docks for the unloading and handling of iron ore, is more than of local interest, inasmuch as the work manufactured and erected by this company at the various ports along the line of lakes for the handling of coal and ore had done more toward the enormous general increase of lake traffic during the past eight or ten years than any other circumstance. Any one familiar with the enormous yearly output that is attained at the Lake Superior and Minnesota iron-ore mines is aware that with the old method and system of unloading boats and handling it would be impossible to handle, in the short season of navigation, such enormous tonnage at the available and limited number of ports to which the ore must be carried.

The first hoisting apparatus produced by the company was tried and put into use on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railway Company's dock in Cleveland in 1880. The results of the use of this first trial machine were so radical and satisfactory that the railway company immediately equipped these docks with more extensive plants, and they are now entirely supplied with Brown's Patent Hoisting and Conveying Machines, their capacity for unloading vessels being about 24,000 to 28,000 gross tons per day of twenty-four hours. A boat containing 2,200 or 2,500 tons is commonly unloaded in from ten to twelve hours, whereas formerly on these same docks it required from eight to nine days to unload this same cargo. Vessel owners were quick to see that with the Brown Patent Hoisting Apparatus it was possible to make a larger number of trips in a season than was possible formerly, by reason of the time saved in the discharge of their cargoes, and as a result better charters were made for the delivery of ore at docks equipped with this machinery than at other places. Other docks and railroad companies were compelled to take advantage of this improved machinery to retain their old trade and secure and increase their business, so that now almost all the principal ports along the line of lakes are equipped, or being equipped, with this machinery for the unloading of coal and ore.

But a few years ago the total receipts of ore at Fairport amounted to only about 10,000 tons per year. During the last season of navigation nearly 1,000,000 tons of ore were received at that port, while it is expected that during the coming season these receipts will be largely exceeded.

The same is true of Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, where for the last season between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons were received and handled. At Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, New York, the same increase is yearly taking place as new machinery of this kind is added.

The advantages of this machinery, at first started more particularly for the unloading and handling of iron ore, are now very generally understood by the producers and dealers in both anthracite and bituminous coal, as is attested by the number of successful plants this company has already erected, or has in course of erection, for some of the largest coal producers in the country, notably the large anthracite coal storage shed, 354 feet wide by 675 long, and 75 feet high in the clear, which is to be built on the property of the New York Central and Hudson River Road at Buffalo, N. Y., for Albright & Co., of that place, who are agents for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. This will be, without a doubt, the largest plant of coal-handling machinery in the world, its capacity being about 260,000 tons of coal stored at one time.

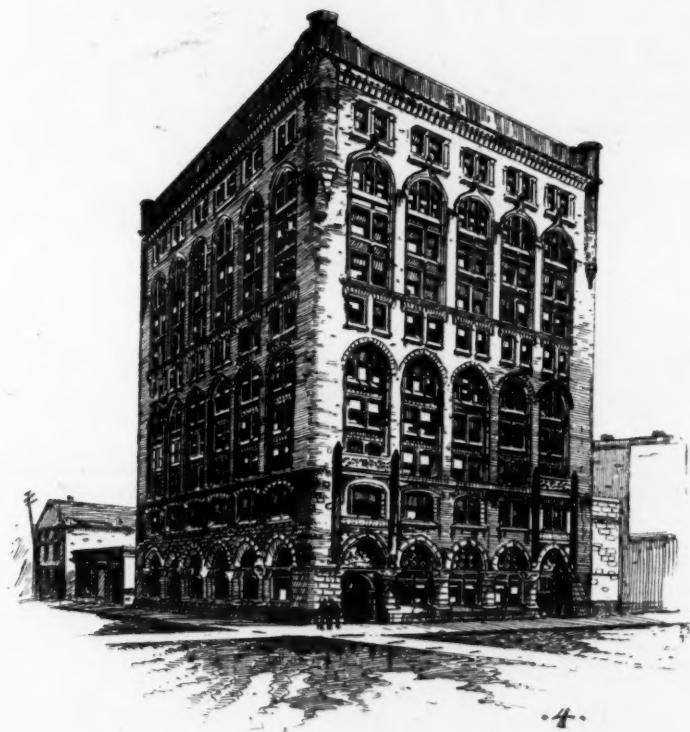
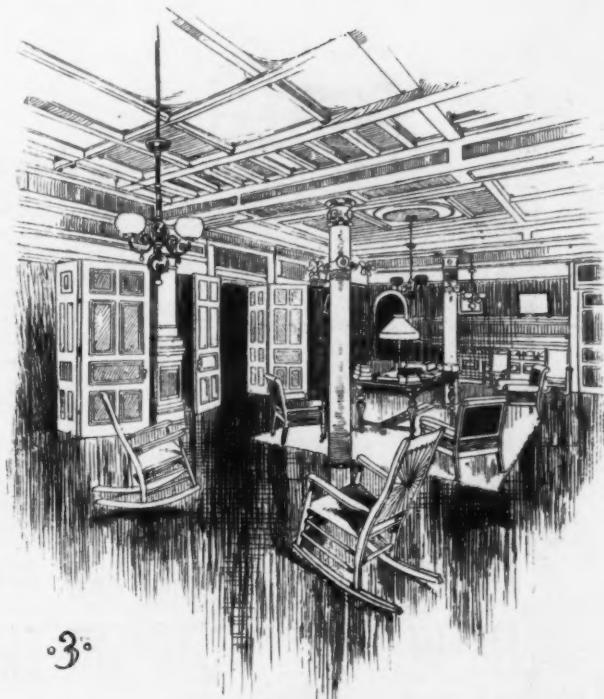
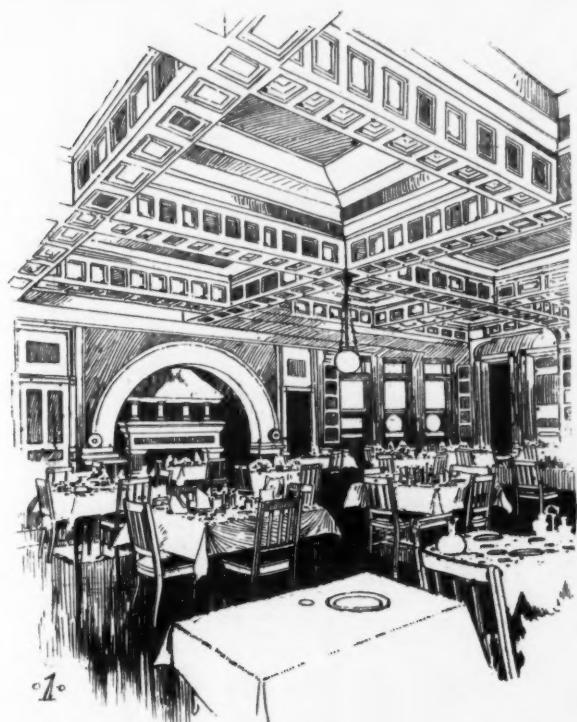
Besides the machinery already described for the handling of coal and ore, the company have built, and are constantly building, apparatus for handling material of all kinds in nearly all parts of the world and for many purposes. Several of the large shipyards are equipped, and others are being equipped, with their rapid bridge tramways and cantilever cranes. The plate-glass works and many of the steel works at Pittsburg, Pa., have specimens of their work adapted to their peculiar requirements.

Mr. Alexander E. Brown, vice-president and manager of the company, the patentee of nearly all the specialties of their manufacture, attributes a large part of the success and phenomenal increase of their business to the high standard of work they have from the start insisted upon producing, so that now the fact that a piece of work has come from their shop is a sufficient guarantee of its superior workmanship and material, and their machinery has become a recognized standard in its class in all parts of this and many foreign countries where it is known.

Great as is the capacity of the company, they are still further extending their plant to meet the increasing demands of their business. They now occupy the property located at the corner of Hamilton and Belden streets, on the lines of the Cleveland and Pittsburg and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Companies, their land covering an extent of 806 by 315 feet, and on this property are their machine, bridge, blacksmith, boiler, and carpenter shops. The company give employment in their various work to from 300 to 500 men.

Their system of grading their different classes of workmen as to their wages is different from most manufacturing industries, in that, instead of having a fixed scale of wages for the different classes, as is common throughout the country, they have no scale of wages whatever, but each man is individually responsible for himself and his work, and his rate of pay is governed entirely by his ability to earn, or his worth, as shown by the product of his labor.

This system so far has proved exceedingly satisfactory, the company being able to pick out and retain good men, and by the culling process rendered possible by this system the good men are retained, and receive a higher average rate of pay than could be given under any other method, where the skillful and unskillful workmen have to be brought to an average level by a fixed scale of prices. This system makes it possible to carry to its highest development promotions based entirely upon individual merit.



1. THE STILLMAN: DINING-ROOM. 2. EXTERIOR VIEW OF HOTEL. 3. READING-ROOM. 4. BUILDING OF THE SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS. 5. THE PERRY-PAYNE BUILDING. 6. THE WORKS OF THE BROWN HOISTING AND CONVEYING MACHINE CO. 7. THE HOISTING MACHINE.

OHIO.—THE HOTELS, BUILDINGS, BUSINESS BLOCKS, AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.
—FROM PHOTOS AND SKETCHES.



THE ARCADE, CLEVELAND.

ONE of the most attractive and imposing buildings in Cleveland is the Arcade, located on Euclid Avenue, opposite the Opera House. With a frontage of 132 feet on the avenue, it extends through a distance of 400 feet, to Superior Street, where the frontage is 180 feet. Our illustrations afford a general idea of the appearance of the building on the street fronts, and the interior, which is taken from the Superior Street rotunda looking south toward Euclid Avenue.

There are a number of arcades in different parts of the United States and Canada, but none of them compare in size, architectural beauty, and finish of design, or convenience of arrangement with the Arcade in Cleveland. It differs materially from any similar structure in having a ground floor on two leading thoroughfares (Euclid Avenue and Superior Street), the difference in elevation of the two streets making the ground floor on Euclid the second on Superior, thus forming two courts on different street levels for interior stores.

Entering the imposing structure through the carved stone arch on Euclid Avenue and passing along the spacious corridor to the first rotunda, the interior is unfolded in all its magnificence. The court, a space 300 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 90 feet high, is surmounted by roof of iron and glass, composed of three centred pointed arch trusses vaulting from support to support without the aid of the traditional tie-rods—so light and airy in design, so graceful and dignified in its repose, that it strikes the beholder as a veritable "poem in iron and glass." To the right and left, rising tier on tier, are five receding balconies, protected by artistic railings, closing off the passage-ways to the stores and offices in the background with such a sense of security that the great height above the lower corridor is not even realized. The Superior Street rotunda is, if anything, even more imposing than the one at the Euclid end. As the visitor passes out, the grand arch on Superior Street awakens fresh admiration.

In this monument, dedicated to the business enterprise of Cleveland, every convenience and device known to modern building science has been taken advantage of. No expense seems to have been spared to make it perfect in all its appointments.

The great structure contains no living rooms, but will be entirely devoted to business purposes, offices and stores, the sale of liquors only being prohibited. The two street levels and one other story are taken up by over 100 store rooms, and the balance of 300 suites, with the exception of a



spacious, richly-lighted photograph gallery on the upper floor of the Euclid end, and a large turreted hall on the upper floor of the Superior end, which are taken up by offices. The fronts tower up for ten stories, 144 feet above the street level, while the Arcade proper is but five stories high.

All the stores and offices in the building are well lighted—nearly all both front and rear. The matter of ventilation has also been carefully considered and amply provided for, and the acoustic properties are perfect.

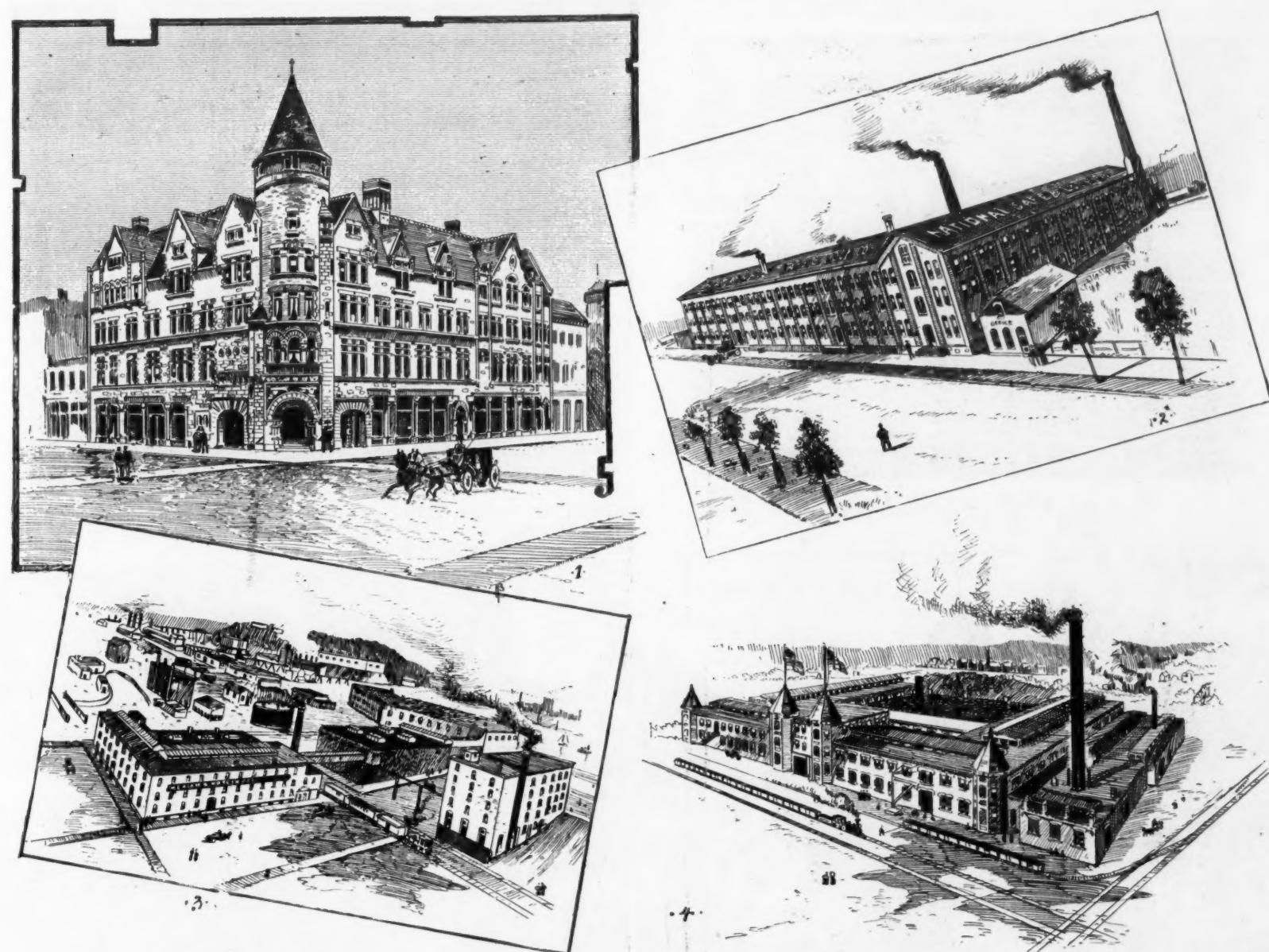
While the building is practically fire-proof, as a further precaution there are fire-escapes and all the facilities of fire extinguishment known to science. Combination gas and electric fixtures are lavishly distributed about the halls, corridors, and balconies, while in the stores and offices the use of either gas or electricity is left optional with the tenants.

The passage-way on the street levels, and the floors in the lavatories and retiring rooms on the fifth and sixth floors at each end are laid in mosaic of Italian and American marble. The elevator service is performed by a plant of three freight and six passenger elevators, which for elegance, speed, and safety are second to none in this country. In fifteen seconds a trip may be made to the top floor under the roof. Stepping out upon the roof at Euclid Avenue, the grand panorama of Cleveland's activity and suburban life lies spread out on every hand—to the north, teeming with its commercial fleet, Lake Erie's horizon joins the clouds; to the west and south, over the tops of blocks and the smoke of countless industries, the landscape fades in the distant blue, which, inclosing the circle to the east out beyond the beautiful homes and avenues, forms an artistic background to the monument of sainted Garfield, at Lake View on the hill.

Many of the offices are already tenanted, and daily acquisitions are being made, and it is expected that by early summer the whole will be complete, so that all applicants can be accommodated.

Cleveland is fast doffing her conservative habiliments and acquiring the dignity of a highly metropolitan community, and no single enterprise has helped to achieve this end more than the erection of the Arcade.

1. VIEW OF EUCLID AVENUE FRONTAGE. 2. VIEW OF SUPERIOR STREET FRONTAGE. 3. INTERIOR VIEW.



1. Y. M. C. A. BUILDING. 2. THE NATIONAL SAFE AND LOCK CO. BUILDINGS. 3. BUILDINGS OF THE MERIAM & MORGAN PARAFFINE CO. 4. THE VAN DORN IRON WORKS.

OHIO.—SOME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF CLEVELAND—FROM PHOTOS AND SKETCHES.—[SEE PAGE 404.]

TEXAS.—DESTRUCTION OF THE SPRING PALACE AT FORT WORTH, BY FIRE, ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 30TH.
FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE E. BURR FROM THE REAR OF THE SPECIAL CAR OF "FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY."—[SEE PAGE 401.]

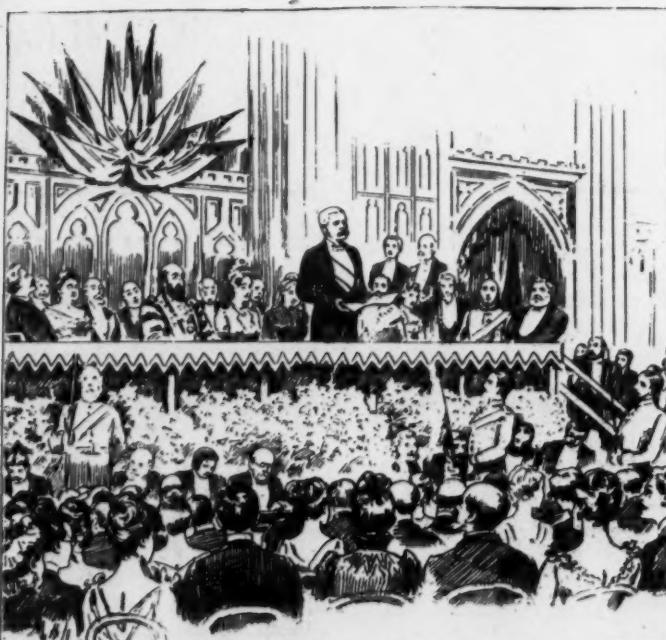
Foreign Objects and Events Illustrated.—[SEE PAGE 410.]



THE TRANSPORT OF RUSSIAN EXILES TO SIBERIA.—THE CAGES IN WHICH PRISONERS CROSS THE RIVER OB.



THE PASSION-PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU.—THE VILLAGE AND CHURCH.

LIEUTENANT PECHKOFF, NOW CROSSING SIBERIA
ON HORSEBACK.THE RECEPTION OF H. M. STANLEY AT THE GUILDHALL, LONDON.
MR. STANLEY READING HIS SPEECH.ENGLAND.—THE STATUE OF GENERAL GORDON AT THE BROMPTON
BARRACKS, RECENTLY UNVEILED.

WALL STREET.—SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

It is the little straws that show which way the wind is blowing. Said a dealer in "privileges" on Wall Street to me recently: "I cannot understand the situation of affairs. Stocks have been moving up rapidly, but there is none of the rush for privileges—such as Russell Sage is famous for—as there used to be at such times. There is a fear about loading up with them on the part of the old birds on the Street that makes one wonder if they are afraid that the bull movement is not much of a thing, after all."

If the outside buyers were in the market, this bull movement would mean everything, for it comes at a time when many are ripe for it; when some of the largest operators are anxious for a rise, and most important of all, when some gigantic railroad operations, that can be most successfully conducted on a rising market, are under full headway.

What a time this is for floating schemes! The Baltimore and Ohio wants a big issue of new stock to enable it to put its line in shape for the sharp competition the Pennsylvania and other first-class lines are giving it; the ill-fated Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, fresh from the throes of its reorganization, wants to unload \$20,000,000 more of stock on its unfortunate owners; the luckless Richmond and West Point Terminal Company "generously" offers its stockholders the "privilege" of buying \$6,000,000 of new bonds on \$11,000,000 additional stock; and so it goes—killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Manipulation on every side, and the unfortunate stockholders the poor victims without a word of protest.

No; I must take that back. The minority stockholder is at last beginning to understand that he has a few rights. The refusal of the Atchison and Santa Fé stockholders to surrender all their voting privileges to a Trust is proof of this, and I find throughout the land a sudden and a praiseworthy exhibition of spunk on the part of minority stockholders. And certain railroad directors are just finding out that the stockholders of their roads are partners in the concern, and that even the despised minority, that has been so long ignored, can proceed against conniving and unscrupulous directors. More than that, it is becoming clear that a director is only a trustee of a railroad, and that he can be punished for failing to perform his duty, or for betraying the interests of his trust; in fact, that he is liable to both civil and criminal proceedings against him. The law is really stronger in these matters than most persons comprehend, and a dose of it now and then would have a wonderful effect on a certain very thrifty and selfish class of railroad managers.

A fight is now going on in Ohio that interests me very much, and on which I am keeping a sharp eye. A party which seems to be in control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad is trying to force a sale or lease of the Terre Haute and Peoria road to the former. The scheme is being worked, apparently, by one of the directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, who unblushingly proposes to use his position as a director to enable him to sell out one road to the other; or, in other words, to unload his own property on a road in which he is a director, and to do this in spite of the vigorous and well-grounded opposition of the minority stockholders. Just think of it: the road this director wants to unload on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton does not come within seventy-five miles of the latter! Worse than this, it does not own a continuous line! I do not wonder that the stockholders are up in arms against such a scheme, and propose to fight it very bitterly at the coming annual meeting.

I hear that a resolution stands on the records of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton company of a nature that stamps it as the most outrageous ever presented to any board of directors with the possible exception of those put through by the notorious Ives and his friends, who were formerly in control of this very road. The resolution I refer to authorizes a committee of five—three of whom are known to be in favor of the scheme—to conclude the negotiations for a sale, and to issue—despite the protest of the minority—all the obligations that may be required. The question occurs, is Henry S. Ives still in control of the road? If I am not mistaken some of the parties now in the management were quite friendly with him when he was in power. If the laws of Ohio are good for anything they will uphold the plucky minority in their fight against this bare-faced iniquity.

The market is not broad enough yet to make manifest the effect of the excellent condition of

business in the Southwest by a rise in Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Texas Pacific stock, though the latter has had something of a boom. Both of these low-priced stocks are destined to see higher figures when the market broadens, because both have an earning capacity that simply requires development. As to Wabash, I have always thought that a man who bought the common or preferred and put it away would in the end make money, but not until Mr. Gould is ready to permit a rise.

While Wabash may not be a purchase at present, I advise the man who holds it not to part with his holdings. Though he may not get his price for months to come, yet no one can tell when the difficulty with the railroads in the West, and especially with the Rock Island and Northwestern roads, will be permanently settled. Mr. Gould is fighting for a principle, and is entirely right in insisting upon an agreement as to rates that will be binding and that will have sufficient penalties attached to make the agreement hold.

I think the time will come before long when the Trust securities will be compelled to make their reports just like all other securities, and unless they do, dealings in them should be forbidden in the Stock Exchange. This business of dealing in unlisted securities invites discontent, and breeds disgust with stock speculation. If anything was calculated to drive outsiders away from Wall Street it was the manipulation of the Trust stocks, and for that reason many who saw the signs of the advancing storm hastened to take their profits, and some put out a line of shorts.

BRAZILIAN MONEY.

A WRITER in the Troy Times says: "Hotels are few and ill-conducted in Brazilian coast towns, but there are excellent French and German restaurants in Bahia and Pernambuco. When one has the bill to settle, he finds that the score runs into the thousands. The basis of currency is an imaginary unit, the reis, 1,000 of which make a milreis, worth, apart from exchange, about fifty cents. The lowest nickel coin is 100 reis, worth five cents. Below these are copper coins, twenty reis, being equivalent to a cent. If one dines with a friend at a restaurant, the score will amount to 7,500 reis—a result startling to the uninitiated. When real estate transactions are conducted, the figures rise into the millions; and when trade statistics are computed, billions and trillions are brought in. Reversing the process, one pays 2,000 reis to a boatman to go ashore from a steamer, 1,000 reis or a milreis for a bottle of beer and some cheese, 500 reis to a guide for pilotage through a public building, 200 reis for a ride on a street-car, 100 reis for a floor on the lift from the upper to the lower turn, and another 100 reis for having his boots blacked."

A ROYAL TRIBUTE TO THE STEINWAYS.

A CABLEGRAM from London, dated May 30th, from Steinway Hall, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portmen Square, W., brings the gratifying news that, by Royal warrant, Messrs. Steinway & Sons have received the appointment of "Piano Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Royal Court." For years past the Royal family have been patrons of Steinway & Sons, Her Majesty having bought several grand and upright pianos, as also the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Fife, etc., etc. This Royal distinction, conferred upon an American manufacturing firm, again confirms the position of Steinway & Sons as the leading house of the piano manufacturing industry of the world, a verdict fully indorsed by the American public.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, \$3,000,000
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds and for general deposits, upon which it pays LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST from date of deposit until date of withdrawal. The company also by law acts as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, and trustee, as fiscal and transfer agents, and as registrar of stocks. Exceptional rates and facilities are offered to religious and benevolent institutions, and to executors of trustees of estates.

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New York. Cincinnati. Chicago.

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The American Book Company is a Stock Company incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture and sale of books.

Its places of business are at Nos. 806 and 808 Broadway, New York, 137 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Nos. 258 and 260 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The American Book Company has purchased the school-book publications hitherto issued by D. Appleton & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., and Ivison, Blakeman & Co., of New York; and of Van Antwerp Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati. The Company will faithfully carry out all contracts entered into by these respective firms for the publication and supply of these books. The Text-Books which have thus been acquired by The American Book Company have been intimately associated with the history of educational progress of this country for over half a century, and the Company will devote its best efforts to sustain the great reputation these lists have achieved. To this end it will seek the aid and co-operation of educators and authors in maintaining the quality and accuracy of its publications, and in the preparation of such new and original books as the progressive demands of the schools shall warrant.

The Company is organized in the interest of a reasonable economy in the production and sale of school-books, and it will employ its capital, its combined labor and experience to produce books of the highest quality at the least cost, and will offer them at the lowest price at which similar books can be sold in any country. It will pursue an open, direct, business policy toward competitors, customers, authors, and patrons. It seeks no monopoly and invites an open and honorable competition, with respect both to quality and to price of books for use in schools.

The publications assumed by the Company have hitherto received a large share of public patronage. The company hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY.
New York, Cincinnati, Chicago.
May 15, 1890.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT
THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS.
The Original—Take no other.

B. Altman & Co.,
18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.,
New York.

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FASSO
Corset.
16 Models.
WILL FIT ALL FIGURES.

Superior in Shape, Finish,
and Material to any Corset
now made.

Daniell & Sons
IMPORTING RETAILERS.

Offer special prices in
White and Cream Silks
Suitable for Graduation and Commencement
dresses.
Real Shanghai (dress pieces), 17 yards, \$8.80
and \$9.75 piece.
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piece.
24-inch Real Shanghai at 49c., 59c., and 69c.
yard.
27-inch ditto at 79c. and 89c. yard.
Also a large assortment of Novelty Fabrics in
new weaves and styles.

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8th and 9th STS., N. Y.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW 1890 MODEL
HAWK-EYE

VIEW CAMERA
DETECTIVE CAMERA
AUTOMATIC CAMERA
MAGAZINE CAMERA
ALL
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If not, send at once for the Hawk-Eye Booklet, containing full description and sample picture. The perfection of Instantaneous Photographic Apparatus, 100 photos without reloading. Prices \$15 to \$50. See Thos. Stevens' experience with the Hawk-Eye in Africa, as given in the May Century, Scribner, and Harper.

When so desired we will do the developing and finishing.

THE BLAIR CAMERA CO.,

Manufacturers, also makers of the Celebrated BLAIR REVERSIBLE BACK, ENGLISH COMPACT, and other CAMERAS, LENSES, and ACCESSORIES.

Factories: 471, 473, 475, 477, and 485 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Branches: 208 STATE STREET, Chicago, Ill.; 918 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

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D. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin disease, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless that we taste it to be sure it is safe. It is a wondrous medicine. A recent no counterfeit of similar name, Dr. L. A. Sawyer, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you look at me, use this, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale at all Drug-gists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop't, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

A GIRL WORTH HAVING.

A FEW weeks ago I read in your paper Mr. Moorehead's experience in the Plating Business, in which he cleared \$167.85 in a month; but I beat that, if I am a girl. I sent as he directed; and got a Plater, and cleared \$308.17 in one month. Can any of your readers beat this? You can get spoons, forks, or jewelry to plate at every house. Send \$3 to W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, and they will send you a Plater, and you can make money enough in three hours to pay for it; or address them for circulars. There is plenty work to do in both city and country; then why should any person be poor or out of employment with such an opportunity at hand? I hope my experience will help others as much as Mr. Moorehead's did me.

LAURA B. —

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

BUT ONE NIGHT CHICAGO TO DENVER.

"THE Burlington's Number One" daily vestibule express leaves Chicago at 1:00 P.M. and arrives at Denver at 6:30 P.M. the next day. Quicker time than by any other route. Direct connection with this train from Peoria. Additional express trains, making as quick time as those of any other road, from Chicago, St. Louis, and Peoria to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Atchison, Kansas City, Houston, and all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SUMMER EXCURSION ROUTE BOOK.

The announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad's Summer Excursion Route Book for 1890 is just from the press will be hailed by many with great pleasure. In this year's issue valuable additions have been added to the descriptive matter, as well as some very artistic reproductions of scenic beauty, and the extensive labyrinth of route and rate classification ranges from Canada to the Equator, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The entire absence of advertising matter in its pages, and its choice original cover, make it a pleasing book for a library table, and an invaluable companion of the summer tourist and pleasure-seeker. This book can be procured at all the Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices.

SUPERB NEW CARS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

THE new Pullman vestibuled observation and library cars just added to the equipment of the Pennsylvania Limited are the handsomest creations of the Pullman shops. The most notable improvement in their construction is the spacious, open observation-room at the end, which is fully equal to the accommodation of one dozen people in easy chairs. This open end, which is well protected by the roof and sides, will prove immensely popular during the summer, as it affords a complete and unobstructed view of the scenery. The hangings of the cars are the richest, and the metal work is in the highest style of art. The seats in this, as well as in all the other cars of the train, are upholstered in a white or olive hair fabric, which was originated and is exclusively used by the Pullman Company. It is much pleasanter as a summer upholstery than plush. In its summer garb the train is without doubt the handsomest and most comfortable in the world. The limited leaves New York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, daily at 10 A.M., for Cincinnati, Chicago, and the West.

"EUXESIS," an easy shave, without soap or water, and in half the usual time. Soothing to the most irritable skin, leaving it smooth and refreshed. Invaluable to travelers. Pliable tube bears signature "Aimee Lloyd" in red ink. Refuse all others. Sold by Park & Tilford, McKesson & Robbins, E. Fougera, and all druggists. Manufactury, 3 Spur Street, Leicester Square, London.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is known all over the world as the great regulator of the digestive organs.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

COMMENCING June 1st, Tourist Tickets will be on sale by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway to the Mountain, Lake, and Seaside Resorts of the East, a full list of which, with routes and rates, together with complete information regarding the train service, will be promptly furnished on application. Special Chaetaque Excursions will be run during the season.

This is the route of the celebrated Chicago and New York Limited, the only solid Vestibuled train from Chicago into New York City over the only unbroken all-rail line between these points.

A. J. Smith, G. P. and T. A., Cleveland, O. C. K. Wilber, W. P. A., Chicago.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA. "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

OUR PICTURES OF FOREIGN SUBJECTS.

THE GORDON STATUE.

THE monument to General Gordon, erected at Chatham, England, by the Royal Engineers, and recently unveiled, is at once unique and imposing in design. The bronze statue, which is the work of Mr. E. Onslow Ford, A. R. A., faces the Royal Engineers' memorial arch recording the siege of Sebastopol, where Gordon himself was so much distinguished, and looks out upon the Brompton Barracks Parade, well-known to Gordon as a regimental officer, as an instructor in field fortifications, and as an adjutant of Royal Engineers. The statue represents Gordon on a riding-camel, in the uniform of an Egyptian general, which he wore when Governor-General of the Soudan, notably at Dara, when alone he broke up the army of slave-

dealers commanded by Tabaibi Pasha's son. The camel is admirably modeled—a pure-bred "hygeen," or trotting camel, such as Gordon used to ride seated native fashion on a "makloofat," or Arab saddle, and the pose of the figure is characteristic. The inscription on the pedestal consists simply of the name "Gordon."

THE PASSION PLAY.

We give an illustration of the village and church of Ober-Ammergau, the scene of the Passion Play, which has obtained world-wide celebrity. This spectacle had its origin in the fact that when, in A. D. 1633, a deadly pestilence raged in Ober-Ammergau, the terror-stricken inhabitants then made a vow to God that if the plague was stayed, they and their descendants would represent the Death and Passion of our Lord for all time. It is recorded that the sick were restored to health from that hour. The following year the first fulfillment of the vow was kept, and so on till 1674, when it was decided to give the performance decennially. Since 1680 the Passion Play has been acted without intermission, though of later years it has been greatly improved in dialogue, music (not a note of which is allowed to be copied or printed), and costumes, which were designed from the Munich picture galleries, and made of the richest Oriental fabrics. The village of Ober-Ammergau, which is shut in among the Bavarian mountains, is one long, irregular street of quaint houses, and the church, although of plain exterior, is highly adorned inside with frescoes after the Bavarian style. Near the village a colossal marble group of the Crucifixion has been erected by the late King of Bavaria, while scattered about, over hill and dale, are to be seen little "field altars," where the country people kneel to offer a prayer in passing by. The theatre holds 6,000 persons, and is a large temporary building erected outside the village, beneath the cross-crested "Köpfel," a mountain which is regarded somewhat with superstitious awe by the inhabitants. The stage is in the open air, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills and romantic scenery, only the reserved places at the back of the building having any kind of shelter from sun or rain. Many of the principal scenes are copied closely from well-known pictures by Leonardo da Vinci, Paolo Veronese, Rubens, and Raphael. The eighteen acts are prefaced by *tableaux vivants* from the Old Testament, symbolic of the life of Christ, and the grouping of no less than five hundred people in some of these pictures is most artistic; meanwhile "the chorus," a remnant of the classic stage, sings the explanation. The actors all belong to Ober-Ammergau, and have been trained to their parts from youth.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS TO SIBERIA.

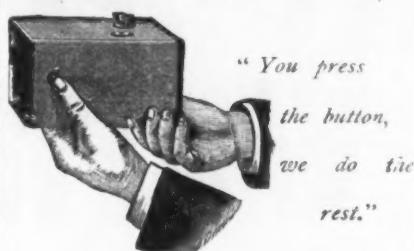
We give on page 408 interesting views of the means of transportation employed in carrying exiles and criminals to the prisons and mines of Siberia. The journey is made partly by railroad, partly by steamer. On the railroads special cars are devised for the prisoners, while the great rivers of Siberia are crossed by the means of barges, which may carry from 700 to 800 persons. These boats are constructed on the same plan as our harbor transportation floats; the interior, however, is divided into cages of different sizes, where the prisoners are stowed away as conveniently as the space permits. Our pictures represent two of the cages in one of the transportation steamers which navigate the river Ob.

LIEUTENANT PECHKOFF'S RIDE THROUGH SIBERIA.

On page 408 we give a picture of Lieutenant Dimitri Pechkoff of the Cossacks, who at present is making a tour through Siberia on horseback. Lieutenant Pechkoff started on his tour on the 7th of November, 1889, and arrived at Omsk, Siberia, on February 27th, having made 4,903 versts (about 3,520 miles) in 113 days. During twelve days, while he was crossing the plains of Baraba, between Tomsk and Omsk, his horse did not even have water, but both man and beast had to be satisfied to quench their thirst with the dew on the grass. On the 15th of March Lieutenant Pechkoff started on his home journey, and his arrival at St. Petersburg may soon be looked for. The photo from which our picture is reproduced was taken at Omsk, Siberia, last March.

HOUSEWIFE—"Go on! You can't get anything here. This is no harbor for tramps." *Hungry McCluskey* (drawing himself up)—"Madam, I am no tramp. I am a census enumerator, an' if yer don't gimme somethin' ter stop ther cravins' of my stummick, the law'll be on yer. Thanks!" (Departing with a roast chicken). "Smotherin' Jacob! ain't it a great go? I'll keep the scheme dark, or the rest o' the fellers 'll git onto it."

NEW KODAKS

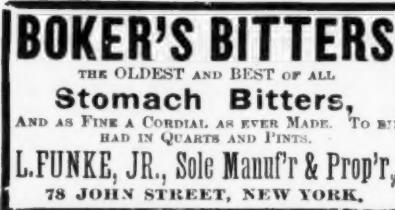


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Transparent Films.

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The "Fischer Piano" at the White House.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th, 1889.
Gentlemen—it affords me much pleasure to inform you that the piano which I ordered from you for a Christmas present to my mother has been received. My mother joins me in expressing to you our great satisfaction with the piano. Its tone being very sweet, sympathetic and powerful, and the touch and action all that could be desired. The case is beautiful in design and finish. I thank you for the careful attention you have given to this order. Yours truly,

Russell B. Harrison

To Messrs. J. & C. FISCHER,
110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HAPPINESS ASSURED.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure piles when all other remedies have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00 per box.

WILLIAMS MFG CO., Proprietors, Cleveland, O.

5 HOURS TO
WASHINGTON
Jersey Central, Reading
— AND —B. & O. RAILROADS.
Fastest Trains in AmericaNO EXTRA FARE FOR
FAST TIME.Pullman Cars on all Trains.
Engines Burn Hard Coal
and Coke.NO DUST.
NO CINDERs.

By reason of the construction of a new bridge across the Schuylkill, the above named lines, under their schedule of May 11th, are enabled to offer an accelerated Express Train Service between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the fastest regular trains ever established upon this continent. The fast time is rendered practicable by reason of the superior condition of the double track steel roadway, excellence of equipment and elimination of stops.

TICKET OFFICES.—71, 261, 415, 944, 1140 and 1323 Broadway; 737 6th Ave.; 264 W. 125th St., and 134 E. 125th Street.

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Station Foot of Liberty St.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., LESSEE.)

The Picturesque Route

For Business and Pleasure Travel.

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"SUBURBAN HOMES" in the vicinity of New York. Every head of a family should own a home. The garden spot for suburban residence is on the line of the West Shore Railroad, and what is more, building plots are for sale at reasonable prices. "Suburban Homes," issued by the West Shore, gives full information and names of parties who have land for sale. Copy will be mailed on receipt of two cents postage.

For tourist books, time-tables, and information regarding West Shore Railroad, call on or address H. B. JAGOE, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 363 Broadway, or

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York

ALL FAT PEOPLE

can safely Reduce Weight and Cure Corpulence permanently by taking TRILENE TABLETS (Regd.) for a few weeks. They are small, agreeable, harmless, and never fail to IMPROVE both HEALTH and FIGURE without Change of Diet. An English Countess writes:—"Your Trilene Tablets act admirably."—Send Postal Note for 75 cents to THE TRILENE CO., Sole Proprietors, 834 Broadway, New York.

Self-threading needles. Weak sighted or blind can thread them. Finest steel wire. Spring steel sample paper by mail, inc. 5 for 25c. 10c. Money easily made selling them. C. Marshall, Lockport, N.Y.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

COCOA

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

Golden Hair Wash.

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world, \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Save Your Hair

BY a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew."

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Talk is Cheap; It's Quality that sells



Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.



The largest establishment in the world for the treatment of Hair and Scalp, Eczema, Moles, Warts, Sunburn, Half-Burnt Mouth, Pickles, Wrinkles, New Red Veins, Old Skin, Acne, Pimples, Blackheads, Barber's Itch, Scars, Pittings, Powder Marks, Bleaching, Facial Development, Hollow or Sunken Cheeks, etc. Consultation free at office or by letter. 128 page book on all skin and scalp afflictions and their treatments sent sealed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist,
125 W. 42d St., New York City.

FACIAL SOAP, at Druggists or by mail, 50 Cents.

22 Drawings Annually

Without any loss, on Seven of the Best

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\$5.00 will secure these splendid chances for you.

GRAND PRIZES OF

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Send \$5 as first payment on these Bonds, to take part in next drawing, to

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86 and 88 Wall Street, New York.

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\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holy, Mich.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample Free. Address N. A. MARSH, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM Wonderful Discovery. Painless and Secret Cure at Home. Thousands of References. Book (sealed) FREE. No confinement. Dr. KANE, 281 Broadway, New York.

SOLID GOLD SPECTACLES \$35

Eye-Glasses same price. Set with our celebrated "DIAMANT" lenses, usual price \$45.00. Upon request, \$35.00 we will send a pair of our Solid Gold Spectacles or Eye-Glasses. Send us your old glasses by mail, we will take your exact size from them and return them with the new ones. Upon request we will send you a mailing-box so you can safely mail us your old glasses. If your old glasses don't fit, or if you have never worn glasses, we will furnish free a measure for fitting your eyesight exactly. This method of fitting eyes never fails. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This offer for a limited time only. It is intended solely to introduce the goods for our wholesale trade.

M. WINEMAN & BRO., Opticians, 150 South 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Manufacturers.

STOUT PEOPLE! WEIGHT REDUCED WITHOUT STARVATION DIET. Treatise & Instruction for 6 stamps. E. LYNTON, 19 Park Place, New York

PERSONAL BEAUTY

HOW TO ACQUIRE and RETAIN IT. How to remove Pimples, Wrinkles, Freckles and Superfluous Hair; to Develop the Form; to Increase or Reduce Flesh; to Color and Restore the Hair, Brows and Lashes, and to Beautify the Complexion. A book of interest to every lady. Sent (sealed) for 6 cts., to pay postage. It contains many hints, testimonials and valuable receipts (easily prepared at home), and shows how to obtain free samples of Cosmetics. MADAME LAUTIER, 124 West 33d St., New York City. Cosmetic Artist. Mention this paper.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

JUDGE E. S. HOUSTON, of Burlington, Ia., publishes an article in which he claims that the United States Supreme Court, in its original package decision, has reversed its own ruling in a parallel case made several years ago. The evidence cited by him seems to confirm his statement of the Court's inconsistency.

It is stated that Mr. W. W. Astor proposes to erect a hotel on the site of the old Astor home-stead, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, which will, in many respects be the finest edifice of the kind in New York. The building will have a frontage of 100 feet on one street, and of 250 feet on the other. It will be ten stories high, and will cost from \$1,750,000 to \$2,000,000. The interior of the house will be modeled to some extent on European plans. In a central court about sixty feet long and forty feet wide there is to be a garden in which men may smoke, and a large *café* on the ground floor will open upon this court. A new departure is the proposed "social room" on the same floor, where men and women may meet, and where smoking will be allowed.

FUN.

SEWING-CIRCLES are sometimes gatherings where dresses are sewed and characters ripped.

MANY a man who objects to carrying a bundle home from the provision store goes home from the bar-room loaded.

MEETING THE DIFFICULTY.—*Husband*—"Let us go to the lecture to-night." *Wife*—"I have nothing to wear." *Husband*—"Then let us go to the opera."

"Did you have any luck when you went fishing last Tuesday?" "Well, I should smile! Eight men with bills called at the house, and three at the office."

"By Jove, how you look! What's the matter with you?" "My little boy threw some flowers at me just before I came away. I think they would not have made such marks if he had taken the flowers out of the pot first."—*Fliegende Blätter*.

RATHER AMBIGUOUS—"There is a good deal of fun made about physicians," said the doctor to his wife; "but what would people do if there were none?" "Yes, indeed," said the wife, "what would they do? They would die without their aid."

NOT JUST AS HE MEANT IT.—*She*—"Am I the first woman you ever loved?" *He*—"I think you are the first I ever truly loved. I have been attracted more or less by other women, but in each instance, before I fell in love with you, there could be found some rational excuse for it."—*Terre Haute Express*.

HOTEL BALMORAL,

MOUNT McGREGOR, N. Y.

Finest mountain resort in the world.

Beacon Orchestral Club, all ladies, under the direction of

Marrietta Sherman.

Send for circular. \$12 to \$25 per week.

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CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them. E. GRILLON, 27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT HALF PRICE, \$5 AND UP.

POTENTLY CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, DISEASES OF both sexes. 100 degrees of Electricity. Guaranteed latest improved, most powerful MEDICAL Suspensory ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Electric free with Male Belts. Pamphlet free. DR. W. J. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

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TRADE
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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UNDERWEAR,

And Especially to our exquisite

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Underwear for the hot, summer season.

Send for explanatory, descriptive and illustrated Catalogue and price-list, free by mail.

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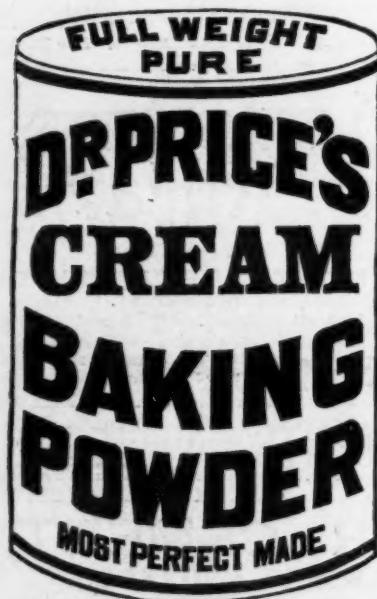
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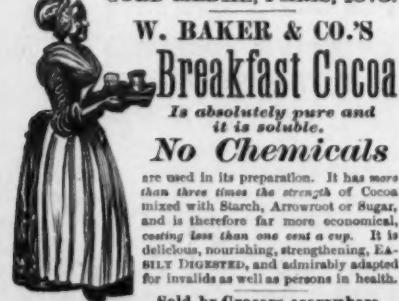


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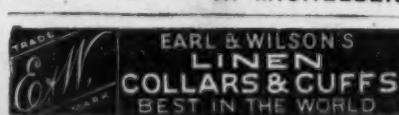
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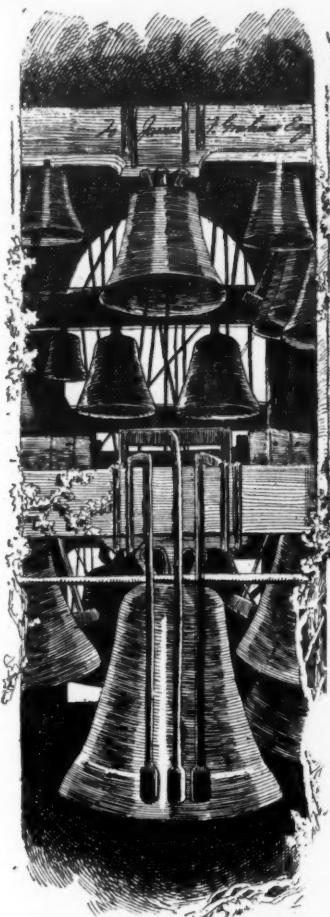
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SUPPLEMENT TO "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER," No. 1813.

[JUNE 14, 1890.]



The-Song of the Steeple.

Poem by Edmund G. Price. Music by Monroe H. Rosenfeld, author of "With All Her Soul."

Moderato.

1. I am sit - ting to-night with-in the twi - light,
2. 'Tis the song that re-calls to me the gold - en hours,
3. Ah!... well I re-mem-ber now the Christ-mas bells,

Dreaming of the hap - py days gone by..... When a
Drift - ed in the days of long a - go..... When I
Ring - ing with their glad-ness o'er the snow..... And the

child in the home of my kin - dred I roam'd 'neath nature's sun - ny sky..... The old school house, I re-member it well, The
stroll'd o'er the mead-low with my sweet Hélène, And stood 'neath the bells chim-ing low..... 'Twas there fond words in the twi-light... fell,
wel - come mu - sic... of the Eas - termorn That seem'd from the skies a - bove to flow..... But dear - er far are the chimes to me, From
Of the

church of my fa - ther that shad - owed the dell, And me-thinks I can hear in my dream - ing still, The song of the steeple on the hill.....
lips of the maid-en I loved, ah! so well; And me-thinks, as of yore, I can hear them still, In the song of the steeple on the hill.....
wed - ding.... bells.. that ring..... their glee, And they lim - ger, methinks, with my dream - ing still, In the song of the steeple on the hill.....

CHORUS.

Hear those bells, those chim - ing bells; sva..... Oh, what joy their mu - sic tells!

mf pp rit. a tempo. f p

And methinks I can hear within my dream - ing still, The song of the steeple on the hill.....

molto rall. fs

Steeple Chimes.
sva.....

p rit.

